

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK 1990

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, upon the occasion of Small Business Week, May 6-12, 1990, I rise to pay tribute to America's small businesses. This is the 26th year we have so honored small business. The theme of small business week this year is "Small Business: Leading America into the 21st Century."

Over the years, much has been said and printed about small business: How small businesses employ 55 percent of all workers, create 66 percent of all new jobs, provide 50 percent of all major innovations, and produce 40 percent of the gross national product. It has been said that American small business produces so many goods and services that it can claim to be the world's fourth greatest economic power. Indeed small business is indispensable to a healthy economy and full employment in this country.

I firmly believe that strong, sustained small business activity is the keystone to a healthy economy, which is why I serve with pride on the Small Business Committee. I first joined the committee in 1965. From 1969 to 1978, I was the ranking minority member during which the committee was upgraded from a select committee to a permanent select committee in 1971 to a standing committee in 1975. It has been my great honor to serve with and lead my distinguished colleagues on a committee rich with history and accomplishments. As ranking minority on the Procurement Subcommittee, I am particularly concerned with small business Federal procurement opportunities. And I would like to address that issue today.

Mr. Speaker, in reviewing the statistics for fiscal year 1988, I note that small business firms accounted for \$26 billion of the \$174 billion in all Federal prime contract purchases, or 15 percent of total prime contract procurement. Further, small business subcontractors won about \$27 billion in awards from prime contractors on Federal projects. In addition, for those contracts under \$25,000, which totaled \$21 billion, small business won \$10 billion, or 46 percent. The combined total of small business participation in Government contract awards is \$63 billion or 32 percent of the \$195 billion in total awards. This is a 1-percent increase over last year's 31 percent. Impressive as that figure is, I believe we need to renew our efforts to increase small business participation in Federal procurement.

I firmly believe that small business will lead America into the 21st century. Strengthening small businesses participation in Federal procurement will provide America with the necessary competitive capability. As small business champions, we must ensure that small business

participation in Federal procurement achieves parity with their contribution to the gross national product, which is now 40 percent. That parity or 8-percent increase should come from prime contracting actions which I believe we can achieve by providing greater opportunities and more competition.

Consistent with that goal, I have authored legislation in 1988 that became section 110 of Public Law 100-590 changing the appeal process of Breakout Procurement Center Representatives to mirror that of Traditional Procurement Center Representatives. BPCR's are advocates of competition in the procurement process. They identify and "breakout" items for competition. They also counsel and encourage small business to compete for the breakout. Last year, breakouts saved the government \$260 million. They are cost effective and encourage small business participation.

In the first session of this Congress, I authored H.R. 2274, the Small Business Protection Act and H.R. 2351, the Women's Business Equity Act. Technically, H.R. 2274 codifies Federal Acquisition Regulation subpart 19.202-1 to encourage greater small business participation in acquisitions. It does this by amending section 15(a) of the Small Business Act to provide for a "small business impact statement" whenever contracts currently serviced by small business are proposed for a procurement that would exceed economical ordering and quantities conducive to small business participation. In other words, the Small Business Protection Act defends against "umbrella" contracts—an agency practice that combines several small contracts into one large multi-function contract.

This practice of contract aggregation, also known as "bundling" or "bid consolidation" is, by its very nature, inimical to small business participation in Federal contracting. Contracts that are "bundled" effectively eliminate small business as prime contractors because only large businesses with the concomitant financial and technical resources can respond.

The House Small Business Committee has been concerned about this problem since 1983, when it considered H.R. 2133, an omnibus small business procurement bill. Unfortunately, because of other issues, that bill never came to the floor. Bundling cropped up again in 1985, when former chairman Mitchell sent a letter to then Secretary of the Army, John Marsh, requesting that the Army suspend seven consolidated contracts because they were unduly restrictive of competition, that is, small business was being locked out. In 1987, the committee had a modicum of success when it convinced the Appropriations Committee to report language on H.J. Res. 395, the fiscal year 1988 continuing appropriation, expressing concern about bid consolidation. H.R. 2274, therefore, continues and refines the committee's legislative effort to preserve small business prime contracting opportunities.

In 1988, Congress passed Public Law 100-656. Section 502 mandates a governmentwide small business participation goal of not less than 20 percent of the total value of all prime contract awards for each fiscal year. In fiscal year 89, DOD only achieved 19 percent. DOD's actual first quarter 1990 small business prime contracting participation rate is an embarrassing 16 percent. Currently DOD is negotiating with the SBA on its 1990 goal. Reportedly, they are offering only a 17 percent goal.

Mr. Speaker, I have a copy of a letter from Mr. Horace Crouch, Chief SADB, DOD on this very issue. He lists a number of reasons why DOD cannot increase small business participation—reasons No. 7 and No. 8 are important so I will quote directly "7. The consolidation of smaller construction requirements in the Army Job Orders Contract [JOC] Program and a similar Air Force Program of Simplified Acquisition of Base Engineering Requirements [SABER] placing many of these consolidated requirements beyond the capabilities of small construction firms to satisfy." and "8. The increased use of large single umbrella contracts which aggregate many small tasks previously performed by small business." DOD clearly admits that consolidation will adversely impact upon small business prime contracting opportunities.

Small business participation has already suffered as a result of title VII of Public Law 100-656, the so-called Competitiveness Demonstration Program. Further, as we cut back on the defense budget, the procurement mix will undoubtedly change to favor buildups in the non-small business areas. The time for action is now! The Small Business Act states unequivocally that it is the policy of Congress to insure that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts or subcontracts for property and services for the government be placed with small business enterprise. H.R. 2274 is consistent with that intent. Bid consolidation is not.

While H.R. 2351, the Women's Business Equity Act, is a multifaceted bill, several provisions are important from a procurement point of view. H.R. 2351 requires the head of each Federal agency to establish goals for Women's Business Enterprise participation. Goals shall be jointly established by the SBA and the agency and shall be a realistic reflection of WBE capabilities. Any goaling disagreement shall be submitted to OFPP. The head of each agency shall strive to expand WBE participation in each industry category utilized by the agency.

H.R. 2351 reaffirms Federal procurement policy that promotes maximum practicable opportunities in contracts and subcontracts for WBE participation. It also requires prompt payment from prime contractors to subcontractors. For contract purposes it defines WBE's and requires awarding authorities to certify maximum opportunity for WBE's on subcon-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

tracting. H.R. 2351 further requires offerors/bidders to describe WBE efforts and requires the SBA to submit an annual subcontracting report to Congress on plans/agencies not in compliance. Finally, H.R. 2351 requires each agency to make affirmative efforts to identify and solicit offers from WBE's. H.R. 2351 requires each agency to include at least one bid from a WBE for all purchases under \$25,000.

I think it is important to remember that while WBE's are the fastest-growing segment of business today in America, and now in fact account for over 30 percent of all businesses, they only receive about 1 percent of all Federal procurement dollars. Most WBE's will tell you that they have never been awarded a contract because of goals. They got a contract because they were the low bidder and could deliver a quality product within specific timeframes. However, they would never have had the opportunity to bid if it was not for goals. The provision in H.R. 2351, mandating that at least one WBE bid be considered for all purchase orders under \$25,000, should open the market to women-owned businesses that are suppliers, manufacturers, or in the service industry. Again, the requirement of having at least one WBE bid is not a set-aside, but merely a way to open the market to WBE companies. The WBE still needs to be the lowest responsible bidder and provide the service or material in a timely manner. This is a crucial provision since the vast majority of all Federal contract actions, about 98 percent, are for amounts of \$25,000 or less. This is also the most common point of entry for small business in the Federal procurement process. If enacted and successfully implemented, this provision will greatly increase WBE contracting opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, this week, "Small Business Week—1990," I am introducing three important bills to further small business contracting opportunities with the Federal Government. The first bill is entitled "The Resolution Trust Corporation Procurement Regulation Act of 1990." Simply, this bill would subject the Resolution Trust Corporation to the Federal Acquisition Regulation issued under section 25(c)(1) of the Federal Procurement Policy Act. The Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC] is the agency created to sell assets of the insolvent savings and loan industry.

The agency started gearing up early this year and expects to continue for at least 6 more years. RTC states that 90 percent of its funds are nonappropriated and that though they are not required to follow the FAR, they use FAR guidelines for much of their procurement. RTC has the authority to offer a 3-percent price differential to minority and woman-owned businesses up to \$2 million in acquisition dollars for fiscal year 1990. The agency also offers bonus points on technical evaluations to minority and woman-owned business and has a minority and woman-owned business program director in Washington and representatives in their regional offices. RTC has no small business set-aside program. My concern is that since the RTC is not required to follow FAR, they may not implement small business programs such as making small business set-asides, making referrals to the 8(a) program, the requirement for subcontracting plans, certificates of competency, etc.

For most of their work RTC acts as receiver or conservator. Due to the uncertainty of the actual number of assets being taken over, RTC's procurement budget could reach over \$1 billion. Approximately half of that amount is expected to be for legal work and the remainder for asset management and repairs to real property and construction. Without my bill, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid small business will be locked out of procurement opportunities with the RTC. It is a well-known maxim that competition drives down prices. My bill would open up the RTC procurements to small business participation—increasing the number of bidders/suppliers and thus maximizing the budget of the RTC.

My second bill, Mr. Speaker, would require the SBA to employ a traditional procurement center representative at each awarding authority in the Washington metropolitan area whose procurement budget exceeds \$600 million annually. Currently, the SBA is three PCR's short of this objective. My bill authorizes residency and a budget to correct this critical shortfall.

The Washington metropolitan area is currently covered by 7 traditional PCR's, plus one PCR who travels from Philadelphia to cover two installations in Maryland. By the addition of three TPCR's, SBA could expand its coverage so that it included the seven Cabinet-level civilian agencies with the largest acquisition budgets, all over \$600 million annually. Three additional TPCR's would enable SBA to better monitor the small business programs at all Federal agencies in Washington.

SBA would assign resident coverage to the Department of Agriculture—over \$600 million annually; the Navy Sea Systems Command—over \$11 billion annually; and the Environmental Protection Agency, with an annual budget over \$1.5 billion—including the Superfund program. The first two installations are now covered on a liaison basis and the third has not had a PCR for several years. A resident PCR at these installations should significantly increase their opportunities for small business concerns. The additional TPCR's would also have liaison assignments at 6 to 10 agencies not currently covered.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am offering the Small Business Machine Tool Access Act of 1990 to provide for small business access to excess industrial plant equipment at DOD. The transfer of excess IPE would increase small business participation in DOD contracts, assist DOD in meeting its annual small business goal and improve the defense mobilization base.

Manufacturing is the life blood of a nation—it is the measure of a nation's sophistication and capability. To manufacture is to control your destiny. America needs to strengthen her manufacturing capability. I would like to quote from a fascinating book on the state of the American machine tool industry today, called *When the Machine Stopped* by Max Holland. Machine tools are in fact the "mother" or "master" machines, the machines that make all machines. Every manufactured product is made either by a machine tool or by a machine that was made by a machine tool. Machine tools, for example, take all the metal forgings that go into an automobile and fashion them into a finished car. But unlike cars,

or any other machines they make, machine tools also reproduce themselves. Thus, at the heart of the industrial health of any nation is its machine tool industry, and for decades this industry was the very badge of U.S. manufacturing prowess. The correspondence between the emergence of the American machine tool industry and the American economy in the 20th century was no coincidence.

It is also no coincidence that the erosion of the U.S. machine tool industry parallels the decline in domestic manufacturing. In 1965, U.S. tool builders were the most productive anywhere, with more than 28 percent of total worldwide production. By 1986, the U.S. share was less than 10 percent, and foreign manufacturers supplied 49 percent of all the machine tools used in the United States. In 5 short years, from 1981 to 1986, the number of U.S. machine tool plants shriveled by one-third because of bankruptcies, takeovers, and reductions in capacity. That figure, moreover does not include the number of firms that went "hollow," that is, became importers and salesmen for machines produced in Asia and elsewhere."

While small business is the backbone of manufacturing, many small businesses cannot afford to buy new, costly machine tools available in today's market. They can, however, if my bill is adopted, buy used machine tools from the government and upgrade to CNC or machine cell capabilities. The Army alone has about 41,000 items of excess IPE of which only 3.5 percent are of foreign manufacture. Making this huge inventory available to small business will recycle important machine tools and boost the manufacturing base of America.

Mr. Speaker, we are in a global battle for market dominance. America's small business, the fourth greatest economic power in the world, plays the pivotal role in deciding America's future. I urge all my colleagues to support America's small business through the adoption of my bills. Let us all work together to make small business week every week of the year. Then small business will truly have the capability to lead America into the 21st century.

**"JOURNEY TO FREEDOM," BY
NICHOLAS DIMA**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, approximately 2 weeks prior to the national elections that are to take place in Romania, to pay tribute to Nicholas Dima, author of the insightful book *Journey To Freedom*.

Journey to Freedom describes the history of communism in Romania through the life of the author. It documents the dramatic effects of Communist subjugation on the average individual and the entire nation and, at the same time, demonstrates the complete devastation of the Romanian culture by Communist dictators. In order to survive, individuals were forced to forsake their families to seek accommodation with the political system. *Journey to Freedom* is one man's personal struggle

against totalitarianism that has taken root in his native nation.

As the May 20 national elections approach, the Romanians have a chance to choose their own political system, one that is not at odds with their traditional values. The United States should help ensure that those elections are fair and free by sending a delegation there to monitor them. As the center for the free world, the United States should consider such an initiative a responsibility.

Of all East European nations that have taken the path toward freedom and democracy, the Romanian people have sacrificed the most. Mr. Dima's book outlines the unique Communist experience in Romania and demonstrates just how much Romanians have suffered over the past 40 years. Throughout those years, Romanians were extremely disillusioned with the West because no move was made by any Western nations to free them from their subjugation. On the eve of Romania's first elections since World War II, we shouldn't let them down again. The least we can do is send a delegation there to help ensure that those elections are fair and free.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY EQUITY ACT OF 1990

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleague from California, Mr. THOMAS, who is introducing The Small Property and Casualty Insurance Company Equity Act of 1990.

As a Californian, I am painfully aware of the personal and financial hardships that were caused by the massive Loma Prieta earthquake last fall. I also sympathize with those who have been harmed by hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters.

While I realize that we cannot control Mother Nature, we can at least ameliorate some of the financial costs of natural disasters and accidents through property and casualty insurance. We should strive, therefore, for a system where property and casualty insurance is available to those that want it at competitive prices.

Competition in the property and casualty insurance industry is clearly enhanced by small-sized insurance companies. Small companies often provided much needed coverage which is otherwise unavailable, particularly in periods of coverage shortages as was experience in the mid-1980's.

This legislation provides a mechanism to allow small companies to compete. This bill extends to small property and casualty insurance companies the same tax treatment that has been available to small life insurance companies since 1984. Under this legislation, small companies with assets of less than \$500,000,000 could deduct from insurance company income 60 percent of the first \$3,000,000 of insurance company income earned each year. That deduction would de-

crease by 15 percent of every insurance dollar earned in excess of \$3,000,000, until the deduction phased out when insurance company income reached \$15 million. In determining eligibility for the deduction, small property and casualty insurance companies would be subject to the same rules for determining insurance income and assets as are small life insurance companies.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to cosponsor this legislation introduced by Mr. THOMAS, and I urge my colleagues to join us in this worthwhile effort.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of the Members an excellent article, which recently appeared in the Wall Street Journal, concerning the foreign investment climate in the Philippines.

At a time when it sometimes seems as if the only news in the American media about the Philippines is bad news, I think it is important that we don't ignore the good news or become overly pessimistic about the situation in that country.

In this article, Elliot Richardson, who is President Bush's special representative to the Multilateral Assistance Initiative to the Philippines and who has traveled to the Philippines several times over the past few months, indicated that the principal aid donors remain confident about Philippine economic prospects and are unlikely to reduce their levels of support.

Mr. Richardson, who has an outstanding record of distinguished public service spanning several decades, including several Cabinet positions, further commented that foreign investors are still considering investments in the Philippines, despite last December's coup attempt. After visiting Hong Kong, Mr. Richardson noted that private investors there, as well as in Taiwan, were particularly interested in investing in the Philippines.

I commend this article to my colleagues.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 30, 1990]

RICHARDSON SAYS AID DONORS UPBEAT ABOUT PHILIPPINES (By Steven Jones)

HONG KONG.—The principal aid donors to the Philippines remain confident about the country's economic prospects and are unlikely to reduce their levels of support, special U.S. aid representative Elliot Richardson said.

Despite a power shortage affecting most of the main island of Luzon and continuing rumors of another coup attempt, "I still think the Philippines is an attractive place to invest," he said in an interview in Hong Kong, where he was traveling on business.

A former U.S. attorney general and defense secretary and now a Washington-based lawyer, Mr. Richardson is the special

representative of President Bush to the Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines, a World Bank-led consortium of 19 donor countries and a half-dozen multilateral agencies. The group was formed in July 1989 to coordinate foreign-aid programs and attract more overseas investment to alleviate poverty in the Philippines.

The group pledged \$3.3 billion in economic aid for the Philippines in 1990; it will hold a pledge meeting for 1991 aid sometime in this year's second half. Japan is the biggest donor, with about \$1 billion pledged, followed by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

The Bush administration pledged \$200 million to the assistance initiative this year, but Congress approved only \$160 million. However, with military aid, the U.S. is contributing \$545 million in direct assistance.

Mr. Richardson said the Bush administration is proposing \$200 million in direct assistance.

Mr. Richardson said the Bush administration is proposing \$200 million for 1991. He plans to take up the proposal with congressional leaders soon.

The renegotiation of a lease on U.S. military bases in the Philippines won't affect the Bush administration's economic aid program, he said. However, he acknowledged that Congress may cut economic assistance if the U.S. is required to provide more military aid in return for extending the bases agreements beyond the 1991 expiration date. Preliminary talks on the leases are to begin May 14.

Mr. Richardson, who was in Manila at the onset of the coup attempt in December, repeated earlier warnings from Washington that U.S. aid to the Philippines will be cut off by law if there is a successful coup against President Corason Aquino. He said other donors likely would halt aid too.

But Mr. Richardson said the likelihood of a successful putsch diminishes as the 1992 presidential election grows nearer. He also said the Philippine business community "is increasingly well aware that the prospects for the Philippine economy are good if they can sustain progress along present lines. There is great potential for disaster if a coup attempt should succeed."

Since coming to power in 1986, the Aquino government has beaten back six coup attempts by rebel soldiers. The December coup was the most serious, claiming more than 100 lives. Mr. Richardson likened rebel leaders, several of whom remain at large, to 1930s Italian fascists, "whose only program was to make the trains run on time."

Despite persistent rumors of a seventh coup, Mr. Richardson said foreign companies are still considering investments in the Philippines, attracted by the country's educated, largely English-speaking work force. He cited continued interest especially from companies in Taiwan and in Hong Kong, where he met with territory-based investors during his visit.

However, Mr. Richardson called the electricity shortage that has led to a temporary four-day workweek in Manila an "embarrassing development" that should have been foreseen by the Aquino government when it shelved a controversial nuclear power plant.

But he said the power shortage was correctable in time, adding that much of the foreign aid is aimed at improving infrastructure.

**TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES
BIERDEN**

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY
OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding professor at Rhode Island College who is receiving this year's Faculty Award from the Rhode Island College Alumni Association.

Dr. James Bierden, of North Providence, RI, began teaching math at Rhode Island College in 1969 as an assistant professor. In 1973, Dr. Bierden became an associate professor. In 1977, he became the assistant dean of arts and sciences, and in 1980, he became the associate dean of arts and sciences. In 1982, Dr. Bierden was named as professor of math and secondary education. He is a member of the Rhode Island Math Teachers Association, the Association of Math Teachers in New England, and the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

Dr. Bierden has clearly shown his commitment and dedication to academic excellence while at the Rhode Island College community over the years. Dr. Bierden has also contributed countless hours of service to local groups within Rhode Island. Dr. Bierden currently serves as chairman of the Community Way Allocations Committee for the United Way of Southeast New England. He has been a member of the United Way since 1979.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Dr. Bierden for all his outstanding efforts on behalf of Rhode Island College and his community. I wish him continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO ART McDOLLE

HON. LEON E. PANETTA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a tireless public servant and a truly outstanding man from the 16th Congressional District of California, Art McDole. I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize the accomplishments and lifelong service of this truly exceptional citizen of Monterey County.

Art McDole has been a member of the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers [APCO] for more than 40 years. During this time he served as chairman of the APCO Regulatory Review Committee for 10 years, and has personally guided the progress of the association and provided a universal and balanced public safety perspective for APCO from the standpoint of Federal, State, county, municipal, and local government entities. Throughout his years of service, Art directed the formation of numerous community projects. Art led the effort to establish an Emergency Broadcast System for Monterey County, installed an educational television system for the county office of education, installed the county's medical network for emer-

gency medical care, and was instrumental in the advent of 9-1-1 service for Monterey County and the entire State of California.

Art McDole has provided leadership and contributed significantly to emergency planning procedure formulation and effectiveness of the operation of APCO throughout his decades of service. He has freely and predominantly without compensation offered his unique advice and expertise on public safety matters to members of APCO and all others interested in the furtherance of the goals and objectives of APCO.

Throughout his career, Art McDole has demonstrated exemplary personal and professional dedication at home, in his work, and in every instance which called for his assistance. As a result, he has received virtually every honor which APCO can bestow upon one of its members.

I am sure my colleagues are pleased to join me in recognition of Art's lifetime of public service. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I rise to salute the lifelong accomplishments and selfless dedication of Art McDole.

**CONGRESS HELD IN LOW
ESTEEM**

HON. BILL LOWERY
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, never in the history of our great country has Congress been held in such low esteem by the American people. This unfortunate fact has given rise to much agonizing over rationales, solutions, and cure-alls.

Some point to former Speaker Wright and other cases of ethical misconduct as the cause. So, in a flurry, we rush to judgment and pass broad, new ethics laws.

Others tout the apathy of the average American voter and cite lower and lower voter turnout statistics. So we rush to pass a uniform poll closing bill, blaming apathy on inconvenience.

Still others compare our reelection ratios with the Supreme Soviet, conveniently ignoring those Members who retire, run for other office, or pass away. Their complaints have taken root in a movement to limit congressional terms.

Yet, if we are to regain the respect of the American people, we must be willing to face the underlying and fundamental flaw in our system: the gerrymander.

The gerrymander locks incumbents into place, stifling the accountability our founding fathers built into the Constitution, and encouraging a mood of invincibility. The gerrymander destroys competition. Noncompetitive elections invariably lead to voter apathy and low participation.

The 1991 redistricting will set the tone for a decade. Will we rescue this great institution from the depths of public disgrace by insisting on a fair and equitable process? I certainly hope so.

**DR. RICHARD DELAUER PASSES
AWAY**

HON. BOB TRAXLER
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in sadness today to share with my colleagues the news of the passing away of Dr. Richard DeLauer, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Fairchild Space & Defense Corp. His loss especially struck me because I had my first opportunity to meet him only a few short weeks before his death, a meeting that was characterized by his vitality, his depth, and range of experience, and his "tell it like it is" spirit. I had looked forward to many similar meetings with him in the years ahead. I know my colleagues will join with me in expressing sorrow to Dick DeLauer's family and his colleagues in the aerospace and defense industries. Fairchild's announcement of Dr. DeLauer's death follows:

Dr. Richard D. DeLauer, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Fairchild Space & Defense Corporation, Germantown, Maryland, passed away in Los Angeles, California, on April 22, 1990. He was born September 23, 1918, in Oakland, California, and has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1958.

From 1981 through 1984, Dr. DeLauer served as Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering in the Department of Defense. He subsequently organized his own defense counseling firm, The Orion Group, Ltd., before assuming his position with Fairchild in 1989.

A graduate of Stanford University in 1940, he received his Ph.D. from the California Institute of Technology in 1953. He served as an Aeronautical Engineering Officer in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1958, and participated in experimental development of nuclear rocket propulsion technology while at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. He is the co-author of two books on nuclear rocket flight.

From 1958 until 1981, Dr. DeLauer was an Executive Vice President and member of the Board of Directors of TRW, Inc., during which time he was instrumental in the development and implementation of systems engineering and technical direction methodology for the Air Force intercontinental ballistic missile programs and various space, defense, and electronic systems.

He was a member of the National Academy of Engineering, a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and of the American Astronautical Society, and had served since 1972 as a member of the Defense Science Board in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He was currently a member of the NASA Advisory Council, the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, the Air Force Studies Board of the National Research Council, and the California Council on Science and Technology. He formerly served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Aerospace Industries Association, the Board of Trustees of the University of Redlands, the Engineering Advisory Council of the University of Southern California, the Advisory Committee of the Stanford University School of Engineering, the Advisory Committee of the Institute for the Advancement of Engineering, the Board of

Visitors of the Defense Systems Management College, the Naval Research Advisory Committee, and the Associates of Caltech. He also served as regional chairman for the National Alliance of Businessmen and as a Director of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce. He was Vice Chairman of Governor Reagan's Task Force on California Transportation in 1968, and was founding Chairman of the American League for International Security Assistance. He was currently a member of the Board of Directors of Gencorp. Inc., Akron, Ohio, and the MacNeal-Schwendler Corp., Los Angeles, California.

He is survived by his wife, Ann, son Richard Jr., daughter-in-law, Beverly, two grandchildren, Allison and Adam DeLauer, and two brothers, Clifford and Leland DeLauer.

Private services will be held in Los Angeles, California.

THE MARCH OF THE LIVING

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on Holocaust Memorial Day, April 22, 3,500 Jewish teenagers from around the world reenacted the forced march Jews had once made on the way to their death camps in Poland. They marched 2 miles between Auschwitz and Birkenau, two of the more notorious Nazi death camps in Poland.

The March of the Living, which included 130 south Florida students, was part of a 12-day tour of Poland and Israel. The idea of touring Poland was to enable the students a sense of reality of the Holocaust. The tour of Israel, enhanced the students comprehension of the modern country Jews founded within 3 years of the Holocaust.

Concerned with American Jewry and the continuity of Jewish traditions, the Central Agency for Jewish Education in Miami, the agency and local groups worldwide, chose students to participate in their second trip in many years. The purpose of the trip was for the students to enhance their vision of Jewish history.

With many fundamental issues of concern to the Jewish community today, educating the young generation with a firsthand experience is worthy of every effort. I commend Gene Greenzweig, the director of the Central Agency for Jewish Education in Miami, for his time and effort in putting together a remarkable event.

THOUSAND POINTS OF LIGHT

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a recent column by Durwood McAlister, editor of the Atlanta Journal editorial page, praising President Bush's thousand points of light.

We only need to look around to see the great work that is being done by individuals

and groups to make this a better country. These people are deserving of the recognition they receive from the President's program, and we owe it to them and to the country to promote their work.

Mr. McAlister is right. Thousand points of light may be idealistic, but it is working.

BUSH'S IDEA LIGHTS FLAME IN HEARTLAND

(By Durwood McAlister)

President Bush's call for a "kindler, gentler" nation and his romantic notion of giving it form by putting the presidential stamp of approval each day on another of his "Thousand Points of Light" have drawn the sneers of sophisticates and the jeers of the jokemakers.

Like Diogenes searching for an honest man, Mr. Bush is ridiculed for trying to find and recognize selflessness in a selfish society. In the comedy clubs of New York and among the jaded insiders of Washington, the president's "daily point of light" is a source of great hilarity.

But it's a different story out where most of America lives. There, where the remembered ethic of looking out for your neighbors and helping those who need help is still valued, Mr. Bush has struck a responsive chord.

In small towns and cities all across the country, attention is being focused on successful efforts to address significant social problems through community service by individuals, businesses, families, and organizations.

In announcing his "points of life" initiative, Mr. Bush urged all Americans to make serving others central to their life and work. "If you have a hammer," he said, "find a nail. If you know how to read, find someone who can't. If you're not in trouble, seek out someone who is. Because everywhere there is a need in America, there is a way to fill it. . . . There is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere."

Last week, President Bush singled out a non-profit Smyrna organization called "Hands, Feet and Mouth" for recognition as a "Daily Point of Light." The group provides academic support and drug counseling to underprivileged children and helps unemployed parents find jobs. It is making a difference in Smyrna's Rose Garden Hills community. It is solving a problem.

The Smyrna group is the 115th recipient of the president's notice. Those honored earlier include:

An Oklahoma City doctor and nurse team, both afflicted with multiple sclerosis, who operate a free medical clinic that has treated some 43,000 indigent people since it opened 15 years ago.

A former illiterate adult in Wind Falls, Ind., who now teaches others how to read.

Newspapers in Memphis, Tenn., and Lawrence, Mass., that have begun their own community-service recognition programs.

The entire town of Hope, N.M., where citizens joined forces in a community-wide improvement program.

Seventeen-year-old Kelley Renee Edwards, of Lilburn, Ga., who works with physically and mentally disabled children and has led efforts for a drug-free coalition in her high school.

A Minnetonka, Minn., high school social studies teacher who has implemented a special, innovative course that makes service to others a fundamental part of their school work.

In those communities, and dozens of others, the president's recognition has inspired others to make their own contribu-

tion, to combat drug abuse, homelessness, environmental threats, AIDS, hunger, illiteracy and the myriad other problems that afflict all parts of society.

Mr. Bush's "Thousand Points of Light" may be idealistic, even naive. But the idea is working. And that's no joke.

THE FAIR TRADE IN AUTO PARTS ACT OF 1990

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I join several of my colleagues in introducing the Fair Trade in Auto Parts Act of 1990. This legislation takes long-overdue steps to assist United States auto parts manufacturers in gaining fair access to foreign markets, especially the Japanese market.

It is also designed to ensure that U.S. firms are not excluded from competing fairly with foreign parts suppliers in bids for contracts with foreign auto firms doing business in the United States.

This bill is the culmination of 5 years of congressional effort to open the Japanese auto parts market to United States goods. That effort started with a trip I with other Members of Congress made to Japan in 1985, during which we discussed with Japanese car makers the negligible amount of Japanese purchases of American auto parts.

It continued as some of us in Congress convinced the administration to include auto parts in market oriented sector specific talks with Japan, only to be disappointed by how little was achieved through the MOSS process. Some positive steps have been taken over the past 5 years, but each step forward seems to have been overshadowed by three steps backward. Most recently, members of the Congressional Auto Parts Task Force, which I chair with Representative MARCY KAPTUR, led the effort to have Japanese auto parts practices designated for priority negotiations under the Super 301 provision of the trade law. Once again, the administration refused to act.

There is little doubt that United States firms have been systematically blocked from selling auto parts in Japan by a variety of collusive and exclusionary Japanese business practices—conduct that has been regularly tolerated by the Japanese Government.

Many Japanese parts suppliers and auto manufacturers have close corporate ties, with Japanese car companies often owning substantial equity interest in auto parts firms. This system—known by the Japanese term Keiretsu—acts to exclude United States auto parts firms from bidding for contracts with Japanese auto companies both in Japan and now in the United States.

Like other sectors of the U.S. economy, U.S. auto parts firms must continue to focus on making the highest-quality goods at competitive prices if they are to compete in international markets. But there are systemic barriers to even the most competitive United States auto parts products entering the Ja-

panes market, and this has helped fuel a United States auto parts deficit with Japan that reached \$5.5 billion in 1989.

While Japanese auto parts firms have been given free access to the United States market, United States suppliers as of 2 years ago had penetrated less than 1 percent of the \$60 billion a year Japanese auto parts market.

My bill directs the United States Trade Representative to initiate an investigation under section 301 of the United States trade law in an effort to eliminate any unreasonable Japanese practices that limit United States exports of auto parts to Japan.

Quite frankly, the United States got precious little out of the MOSS process—not even enough data to determine the true level of United States penetration of the Japanese auto parts market. Members of the Congressional Auto Parts Task Force last year requested that Japanese officials provide the United States with complete data detailing United States auto parts sales to Japan, but were denied adequate information.

From the information provided under the MOSS agreement, the United States has no way of knowing whether United States auto parts purchased by Japanese manufacturers are destined for factories in Japan or for Japanese-owned plants in the United States. Nor can we determine whether Japanese car makers are purchasing parts from United States-owned subsidiaries of Japanese auto makers' traditional family of suppliers.

My bill directs the Department of Commerce to issue a report every 6 months detailing the extent and nature of United States auto parts sales to Japan. It also requires a semi-annual report by the International Trade Commission detailing the pattern of procurement by foreign auto parts companies conducting business in the United States.

In addition, my bill seeks to curb possible anticompetitive relationships between foreign car makers and their suppliers by directing the U.S. Attorney General to conduct a study of the pattern of procurement of auto parts by foreign automobile companies operating in the United States.

The administration's recent failure to designate Japanese auto parts practices as a priority under the Super 301 provision of the trade law represents the latest shortcoming in a decade of inaction on this issue. The result has been a staggering auto parts deficit with Japan. This legislation takes a much-needed step to help correct that imbalance.

I request that the text of this legislation be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, immediately following this statement.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fair Trade in Auto Parts Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. NEGOTIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Trade Representative shall initiate an investigation pursuant to section 302(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2412(b)) with respect to—

(1) the elimination of any unreasonable acts, policies or practices of Japan that limit

the importation of United States-made auto parts and accessories into Japan, and

(2) increasing access for United States-made auto parts and accessories to Japanese markets.

(b) DEFINITION OF JAPANESE MARKETS.—For purposes of this section, the term "Japanese markets" has the same meaning as such term has under the Fair Trade in Auto Parts Act of 1988.

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF INITIATIVE ON AUTO PARTS SALES TO JAPAN.

Section 2123 of the Fair Trade in Auto Parts Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4702) is amended—

(1) by inserting "and" at the end of subsection (b)(5);

(2) by striking "and" at the end of subsection (b)(6) and inserting a period,

(3) by striking paragraph (7) of subsection (b), and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT ON EXPORTS OF AUTO PARTS TO JAPAN.—Not later than January 1, 1991, and every 6 months thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a written report to the Congress on the extent of increases in the sale of United States-made auto parts and accessories in Japanese markets, including the extent to which long-term, commercial relationships exist between United States auto parts manufacturers and Japanese automobile manufacturers. The report shall distinguish between original equipment and after-market equipment to the extent possible. The report shall also include separate information with respect to exports of auto parts and accessories that are reexported from the United States, exports of auto parts and accessories by United States affiliates of Japanese companies, and exports by auto parts manufacturers which are more than 50 percent owned by United States citizens or have been engaged in the manufacture of auto parts and accessories for 10 years or more in the United States. In collecting data and market information for any report required by this subsection, the Secretary shall solicit information on a voluntary basis from those auto parts manufacturers which are more than 50 percent owned by United States citizens or have been engaged in the manufacture of auto parts and accessories in the United States for 10 years or more."

SEC. 4. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE STUDY.

The Attorney General of the United States shall conduct a study of the pattern of procurement of auto parts and accessories by foreign automobile manufacturers operating in the United States to determine if there may be unfair methods of competition in connection with the procurement of auto parts and accessories by foreign automobile manufacturers. Not later than January 1, 1991, the Attorney General shall transmit a written report to the Congress detailing the results of the study and a determination of whether an investigation into such unfair methods of competition is warranted.

SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 1991, and every 6 months thereafter, the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission shall submit a written report to the Congress with respect to the pattern of procurement of auto parts and accessories by foreign automobile manufacturers operating in the United States. The report shall distinguish between original equipment and after-market equipment to

the extent possible and shall include information with respect to the extent of increases in procurement from auto parts manufacturers which are affiliated with foreign automobile manufacturers operating in the United States and from auto parts manufacturers which have no such affiliation. In collecting data for any report required by this subsection, the Chairman shall require foreign automobile manufacturers to estimate the percentage of imported auto parts and the percentage of United States-made auto parts they use on automobiles manufactured in the United States and shall include that estimate in the report.

(b) SUNSET.—No report shall be required after January 1, 1996.

NEW COOPERATION IN THE WAR AGAINST TERRORISM IN THE AIR

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. airline industry recently joined our Government's war against terrorism in the air by offering to pay up to \$1 million for information about terrorist attacks against American airliners. This effort supplements an existing Federal rewards program and represents welcome cooperation between the private sector and the U.S. Government. Cooperation is critical in the war on international terrorism and I salute this prudent decision on the part of the airline industry.

On May 1, the Air Transport Association [ATA], a trade organization that represents 23 major U.S. airlines, announced that its members had agreed to augment existing Federal rewards for information leading to the arrest of terrorists, or contributing to the prevention of criminal attacks against the association's member companies.

The payment would supplement U.S. Government rewards of up to \$2 million that are already available for information about terrorism. The ATA's payment would bring the reward for an individual providing information about planned terrorist attacks to \$3 million.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee was instrumental in introducing the concept of a rewards payment and last year increased the original payment from an earlier \$500,000 to \$2 million.

The airline fund can be used at the State Department's direction to supplement funds paid to informants about potential airline terrorism overseas.

Cooperation is the key element in defeating terrorism. The nations of the world who have been victimized by this menace must work closely together in coordinating counterterrorism efforts. In the United States, our Government agencies responsible for antiterrorism activities must closely cooperate and share information with each other. The ATA's recent decision marks a new era of cooperation between the private sector and the U.S. Government in this aspect of the war on terrorists.

I commend the following statement by Robert J. Aaronson, president of the ATA, to my colleagues in the Congress.

**OPENING REMARKS OF ROBERT J. AARONSON,
PRESIDENT, AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION**

Good afternoon, and thank you for coming. The task of improving airline security is an ongoing challenge. The chief executive officers of the major U.S. airlines have been, and continue to be, in the forefront in meeting that challenge. Those CEOs have now made an important decision that it is my privilege to announce to you today. They have agreed to pay up to one million dollars for information about terrorist activities directed against any of their operations worldwide. The objective is to deter new acts of terrorism, but the reward applies to past incidents as well, such as the sabotage of Pan Am 103—a tragedy still fresh in our minds. The U.S. airline industry is committed to using every resource at its disposal to make its passengers the safest in the world, and if that means offering a bounty, we'll do it.

The reward is structured to supplement a two million dollar reward fund recently approved by Congress and administered by the State Department. ATA will match any reward the State Department makes—up to one million dollars—for information concerning criminal activities against ASTA member airlines. Three million dollars—the total combined reward—should be a powerful incentive for people within, or close to, terrorist organizations to reveal plots before they are hatched.

Acts of international terrorism are directed at governments and government policies, but airlines occasionally become surrogate targets, and innocent victims, of these crimes. So we are dedicated to doing all that we can to defend ourselves. U.S. airlines have taken a number of steps in the past year-and-a-half to tighten what was already the world's best security system. For example, they now X-ray or physically inspect all checked luggage on flights from 45 foreign airports in Europe and the Middle East. They have assigned additional security personnel to foreign airports, and have adopted more comprehensive procedures for questioning passengers as they check in. These new steps are in addition to extraordinary procedures that were in effect already—procedures to search and guard aircraft, inspect aircraft service workers, match baggage with passengers and accept baggage only from ticketed passengers.

The U.S. government also has taken important steps in recent months to assist the airlines with their security programs. For instance, at the urging of the airline industry, FAA is stationing more of its security personnel in Europe and the Middle East. The airlines continue to believe the government can, and should, do more to assist the airlines, but we believe the government is moving in the right direction.

I mention all of this to give you some perspective on the tremendous effort undertaken by industry and government over the past year to protect airline passengers, flight crews, and aircraft. We are strongly committed to making it as difficult as possible for terrorists to carry out their heinous plans. The reward we are announcing today is an additional feature to this enormous security effort. We want to do more. We mean business, and we want people to know it.

I now want to introduce several distinguished individuals who have taken a personal interest in the airline reward fund

and, in some cases, have played key roles in bringing the idea to fruition.

First, Ambassador Morris Busby, Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, U.S. State Department.

Senator FRANK MURKOWSKI from the State of Alaska.

Congressman WILLIAM BROOMFIELD from the State of Michigan.

Administrator James Busey, FAA.

Assistant Director William Baker, Criminal Investigation Division, FBI.

Capt. Bruce Smith, a pilot with Pan American who lost his wife in what is probably the most infamous act of terrorism against an aircraft. Captain Smith was the first to propose the airline reward and has been the driving force behind the concept. The industry admires Captain Smith's dedication and perseverance in making this important reward a reality.

**THE PROPOSED POSTAL RATE
INCREASE IS TOO MUCH—TOO
SOON**

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend this outstanding monograph by Richard L. Leshner, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, to my colleagues. Mr. Leshner has addressed the impending rate increase by the U.S. Postal Service.

**THE PROPOSED POSTAL RATE INCREASE IS TOO
MUCH—TOO SOON**

(By Richard L. Leshner, president, U.S. Chamber of Commerce)

A nearly 20 percent postal rate hike is unreasonable and unjustified. If the recent proposed increase is approved, postal costs will have risen 46 percent faster than the rate of inflation between April 3, 1988, the date of the last increase, and next January, when the new rates would be effective. The unchecked practice of raising revenue by increasing rates must stop.

To add insult to injury, the Postal Service recently unveiled a plan to lower its first-class delivery standards. Approximately 5 percent of the mail now delivered overnight will take two days, and about 5 percent of the mail delivered in two days will take three days. This must be the greatest intentional slowdown in postal history. Mail service that gets worse as it gets more expensive should not be accepted.

The proposed slowdown in service is a great leap backward for the Postal Service. It is sending the wrong message to the mailing public and postal workers: If you can't meet the standards—lower them.

The Postal Service has tried to appease the public by saying the rate increase will cost consumers only \$10 more a year. This figure is misleading to say the least.

Because postage costs are part of almost every item we buy, the actual cost of the increase will be \$8 billion, or about \$88 per household. This includes the generally higher costs of business, such as postage for magazine subscriptions and mail-order purchases, which would be passed on to the consumer.

Postal costs have been out of control for too long, and business can no longer bear the burden. According to the Postal Rate Commission, the hike will cost business at

least \$6.2 billion in direct costs. Small and mid-size businesses that rely on direct-mail marketing will be hardest hit by an increase. Many may go out of business. If the rate goes up 20 percent, and a business sends out 20 percent fewer mailings, for some, that's equivalent to losing one in five prospective customers.

Big mailers began exploring alternative delivery options after the last increase, as indeed they would after any supplier of goods or services raised prices inordinately. Many of them have already put systems in place that bypass the Postal Service.

If postal rates continue to rise in an era of electronic transfer, personal computers and fax machines, the Postal Service may wake up to find itself bypassed by technology and priced out of the market.

Answers to the Postal Service's problems are not easy. Postmaster General Frank has made a valiant attempt at managing the Postal Service with a strategic plan that calls for reducing inflation in postal costs from twice the consumer price index to two points below it by 1995. We support this goal, but at the same time we are skeptical that this can be accomplished. The Postal Service has not kept the growth in postal rates below the inflation rate since the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970.

To turn the Postal Service around, two tasks must be accomplished. First, management must reassert control over its labor force. Second, productivity and service quality must increase.

The current collective bargaining agreement of the American Postal Workers Union and the National Association of Letter Carriers is clearly out of line with the needs of the Service at this time.

Under the agreement, no employee may be laid off during the three years it covers. In addition, permanent job tenure has been granted to anyone employed prior to 1978, and to anyone hired since then who has worked six consecutive years.

Another bizarre element of the agreement includes a one-time purge of disciplinary letters from personnel files. If the Postal Service's aim is to increase service, what could be the point of erasing the records of problem workers?

A steady stream of pay raises has put total compensation cost per worker at more than \$40,000 a year, twice the average for all workers in the private sector. Escalating wages can be justified only in a competitive environment if there is a corresponding increase in productivity.

So far, postal productivity has been flat or actually has fallen in each of the last three years. More than \$1 billion has been spent on automation, yet only one-third of the expected saving has been realized. These dismal figures may be explained by the Postal Inspection Service study which found 20 of 22 areas surveyed had workers using less-efficient machines and manually processing the mail to keep clerks busy because union contracts specify that 90 percent of the work force work full time.

In testimony before Congress, the General Accounting Office said, "In its estimate of 1989 costs, the Service expected that it would save about \$748 million in reduced clerk and mail handler work hours by installing labor-saving equipment such as automated sorting machinery. Although the equipment was put in place, clerk and mail handler costs exceeded the planned level by \$761 million. The Service's savings estimates were not backed up with actions to achieve them."

For the Service to survive, it is imperative it negotiate with labor for more flexibility and accountability from workers.

The U.S. Chamber believes there is no future for an organization whose business strategy calls for being the highest cost/lowest quality provider of any service. The Postal Service needs to decide first and foremost that its priority is to provide quality service to consumers and businesses at the lowest responsible costs. Simply imposing higher rates will drive profitable mail out of the postal system when it is needed most. Before the Postal Service receives another rate increase, it must first realize the other two-thirds of the saving anticipated from automation.

TRIBUTE TO F.A. SEBRING ELEMENTARY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to F.A. Sebring Elementary of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. F.A. Sebring Elementary will be celebrating its 40th birthday on May 16, 1990, as well as announcing the successful completion of their Million Minutes Reading Program.

F.A. Sebring Elementary began their Million Minutes Reading Program at the beginning of the 1989-90 school year. The goal of the program was to get the 40 students of Sebring Elementary to read for 1 million minutes during the school year. If a student reads more than 100 minutes in a month their name would be put in a drawing for the book of the month. Area businesses and the local parent association donated the book and also a bicycle which was given as a grand prize.

The students kept track of the minutes read by placing stickers in the hallway of the school. This enabled the students to keep track of their total minutes read as well as visualize what a million really looks like. The students were also allowed to have reading partners outside the school who could donate minutes read to the contest. One of these partners was First Lady Barbara Bush.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate F.A. Sebring Elementary on both their 40th birthday and on the completion of their Million Minutes of Reading. Education is the cornerstone of our country and programs such as a Million Minutes of Reading help promote higher standards of learning in our school systems.

JOHN SLOAT BASIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL'S SECOND ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF READING

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and call attention to John Sloat Basic Elementary School's second annual Celebration of Reading. Additionally, I would like to voice my support for the school's

efforts in stressing the importance of reading to our children.

It is imperative that we all learn the value of education and the ability to be able to read. The number of adults who may not be able to read, write, speak, or otherwise communicate competently enough to meet the demand of modern society, has increased significantly. It is through Federal, State, and local efforts, such as the Celebration of Reading, that we can work to combat this problem and reinforce in our young people the importance of learning to read.

I am always pleased to hear of individuals, such as those participating in the Celebration of Reading, who have helped to show young people how reading is important in their lives. The students, parents, and staff of John Sloat Basic School also are to be commended on their efforts to help make this special celebration a success.

**RT. REV. MSGR. ACHILLE J.
D'ANCA: A MAN OF PEACE AND
VISION**

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to pay deserved tribute to Rt. Rev. Msgr. Achille J. D'Anca. Monsignor D'Anca has been a priest for 45 eventful years for the Diocese of Brooklyn. For the past 12 years, he has been pastor of St. Francis of Paola in the Greenpoint-Williamsburg section of my congressional district.

The monsignor's fruitful service to his faith and his community is best recognized by the recent honor bestowed on him by Pope Paul John II. He was made a knight commander of the St. Sylvester, Pope—an ancient papal order. This was not the first honor awarded Monsignor D'Anca by the Pope: In 1983, he was created a domestic prelate with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor.

Monsignor D'Anca has been a member of the priest senate for 3 years and has been a board of director member of the diocese's Catholic newspaper, the Tablet, for the past 22 years. For the past 12 years he has been vice-president of the Tablet. The monsignor has also served as a counselor for priests at St. Savior's High School and has been a speaker for vocation speaking at all the high schools in the Diocese of Brooklyn.

In addition to his extensive pastoral duties and obligations, Monsignor D'Anca has served on Community Planning Board No. 1 in Brooklyn for the past 12 years and has been a mediator for the Brooklyn Mediation Center in Brooklyn's Municipal Building for the past 7 years.

Monsignor D'Anca was born in the Tremont section of the Bronx on March 3, 1919. He was baptized at St. Joseph Church and attended St. Joseph Elementary School. His family moved to Brooklyn when he was 8 years old. He then attended Our Lady of Guadalupe Grammar School and later graduated from St. Michael's Diocesan High School in 1938.

The monsignor graduated from St. John's University in 1941, with a B.A. degree in history and English. He then entered the Immaculate Conception Seminary in Huntington, NY, and was ordained a priest on April 3, 1945. He later received his master's of divinity degree from the seminary.

His first assignment was at Sacred Heart-St. Stephen's Parish in Brooklyn where he served from 1945-1958. He was then assigned to our Lady of Guadalupe's Parish before being made pastor of St. Francis of Paola.

Monsignor D'Anca will retire as pastor this coming September and will move to Florida. I am honored to be able to make note of the monsignor's distinguished and rich record of service, and I know his thousands of friends and acquaintances are thankful for his many deeds and wish him Godspeed.

**CONGRATULATIONS, DR.
MITCHELL MALACHOWSKI**

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Mitchell Malachowski who is being recognized by the Rhode Island College Alumni Association for his outstanding career achievements.

Dr. Mitchell Malachowski graduated from Rhode Island College in 1977 with a degree in chemistry. He attended the University of North Carolina where he received his Ph.D. in chemistry in 1983. While at the University of North Carolina, Dr. Malachowski received the Outstanding Teacher Award for 1981.

In 1983, he began teaching at Gettysburg College as an assistant professor in chemistry. In 1984, Dr. Malachowski went to the University of San Diego as an associate professor of chemistry; and in 1989, Dr. Malachowski was named the associate dean of arts and sciences. During his academic career, Dr. Malachowski has been published several times and has received numerous research grants in the field of chemistry. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the National Science Teachers Association, and the National Academic Advising Association.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Dr. Mitchell Malachowski for his outstanding achievements in the field of chemistry. I wish him continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY J. MELLO

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments and efforts of an untiring public servant of the State of California, State Senator Henry Mello. I am grateful to have this opportunity to express my gratitude and appreciation for his tireless work

in behalf of the people of California, and especially Santa Cruz County.

Henry Mello has served the people of California in many capacities for over two decades. This dedicated man began his career in public service by serving for 8 years as a Santa Cruz County supervisor. In 1976, Henry served as assemblyman for Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties before being elected State Senator in 1980. Henry is currently majority whip and chairs the Subcommittee on Aging, the Subcommittee on Economic Problems Facing Agriculture, the Senate Select Committee on Bilingual Education, Joint Committees on the Arts and the 1992 Quincentennial, and vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on California's Wine Industry and Agriculture and Water Resources.

I have worked with Henry on many occasions. His efforts in the wake of the Loma Prieta earthquake helped quell the effects of this tragic disaster. He was truly instrumental in opening and maintaining channels of communication and ensuring remedial action and recovery efforts were swiftly undertaken. This is just one example of the many times I have witnessed the resolve and dedication of Henry to the community.

It is truly rare to encounter a person so dedicated to the betterment of the community. Henry has selflessly devoted his time to the people he has represented since entering public service in 1968. I am extremely lucky to have the pleasure of working with a man so committed to serving the residents of Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties.

I am sure my colleagues are pleased to join me in recognition of Henry's public service and appreciation for his continuing efforts. It is with great pride and respect that I rise to pay tribute to Henry Mello.

IN HONOR OF PRINCIPAL JIM VLASSIS

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call your attention to Mr. Jim Vlassis, the man responsible for one of the most dramatic turnarounds in the history of the San Diego County School System. On June 13, Mira Mesa High School will recognize its graduating seniors for their achievements and contributions during the past 4 years. I would like to make certain their principal is recognized on that day as well.

When Jim Vlassis arrived at Mira Mesa High, he inherited a program that was clearly one of the worst in San Diego County. Test scores were low, absentee and dropout rates were high, graffiti scarred the walls, and student and teacher morale had declined to intolerable levels. In short, Mira Mesa suffered from the disease which now plagues too much of American education.

Yet in only 3 years, Jim Vlassis, or "Mr. V," as he is known, has instilled a sense of confidence and commitment which has transformed Mira Mesa High from a decayed, city school into a closeknit, thriving community.

Under his leadership, faculty and students have united to create one of the best schools in the county.

Today, the words self-respect and persistence have meaning to every student in every activity at the school. Test scores have risen to surpass the national average, absentee and dropout rates are now the lowest in the county, and the athletic program has won more championships in the last 3 years than the previous 7 combined. The school, once covered with graffiti, has won the campus beautiful contest 3 years running.

Mira Mesa's resurgent pride and enthusiasm recently received national attention when Vice President DAN QUAYLE decided to stop at the school on his last trip to California. All 2,500 students filled the gymnasium and greeted the Vice President with thunderous applause and a deafening display of spirit. Vice President QUAYLE praised the students' accomplishments and encouraged them to carry our Nation to a more prosperous, more productive future.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Vlassis believes in a better future, and his successes prove that our Nation's schools can and will return to excellence. Let his leadership and his vision serve as an inspiration to educators and students everywhere.

SALVATION ARMY CENTENNIAL IN SAGINAW

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the House of the century anniversary of the Saginaw County chapter of the Salvation Army. The image of the Salvation Army is not just of a service worker ringing bells at Christmas time or feeding people during emergencies. It is a lot more than that. The Salvation Army reaches all populations as a community-rescue mission.

The Salvation Army opened its chapter in Saginaw County in 1890 just 10 years after it officially began work in the United States. The Saginaw chapter is now 100 years old. That's quite an accomplishment. Last year, it worked hard for the needs of 31,000 underprivileged. Since 1890 it has gone beyond providing the necessities of food, clothing, and shelter and emergency service. In 1939, on North Baum Street it opened the first day care center which is still thriving today. In 1959, it opened the first home for the elderly in the United States—Eventide, that existed until 1982.

The Salvation Army in Saginaw provides special assistance to low-income and sick residents. Often, hospitals ask the Army to provide walkers, canes, bandages, prescriptions, and special equipment such as hearing aids and vaporizers. More than 55,000 people use its recreation center and gymnasium yearly. Its day care, preschool, and infant care start at 6:15 a.m. and provide care for 73 children and babies aged 2 months and older. Eight-year-old children come after school for a few hours until their working parents pick them up at 5:45 p.m.

More than 2,500 white, black, and Hispanic youths come to the different social adjustment programs offered by the Salvation Army. These programs focus on drug prevention, gang wars, and single parent family stress. Of course, the Salvation Army also helped out in the emergencies of the great flood in 1986 by opening its gym to serve meals and provide clothing. When the GM plant in Saginaw was severely damaged by fire, the Salvation Army opened its canteen to feed GM workers.

I am very proud of the 22 staff members of the Salvation Army in Saginaw, located at 2030 North Carolina. I am proud to tell my colleagues of the enormous help it has given Saginaw. Please join me in wishing a successful centennial celebration to the Saginaw chapter of the Salvation Army May 18-20.

MIAMI-DADE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AWARDS BANQUET

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce will be holding their annual awards banquet which acknowledges those people and businesses who have demonstrated outstanding ability. In keeping with their tradition of furthering the best interest of the community, the chamber utilizes money collected from the banquet to encourage economic growth within the black community.

The awards banquet will be held Thursday, May 31, at Studio One-83 in Miami with the renowned group, the Manhattans providing entertainment. Many Miami businesses have placed advertisements in the banquet souvenir booklet to remember the event and to financially assist the chamber. The efforts of Dorothy Baker, president of the Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce and Marty Pinkston, souvenir booklet chairperson, must be applauded. Their hard work will certainly be seen on May 31.

I commend the Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce for all of their accomplishments within our community. They have repeatedly displayed initiative in promoting economic development in Miami as well as maintaining the support of the business community. I take great pleasure in recognizing their achievements.

BEYOND FOLK SONGS AND FLOWERS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to debate and vote on the clean air bill, I wanted to share with my colleagues a column by David Broder.

Mr. Broder's column appeared in the Washington Post on Earth Day and offers an inter-

esting perspective to the current clean air debate.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 22, 1990]

BEYOND FOLK SONGS AND FLOWERS

(By David S. Broder)

If the Earth is not tilting off its axis today, it's not because the Earth Day promoters haven't tried. Rarely has a publicity campaign of such massive proportions been unleashed on—or on behalf of—an unsuspecting world.

Hard to remember that 20 years ago, this thing was just a figment of Gaylord Nelson's imagination. The former Wisconsin governor and senator was flying from Santa Barbara, where he'd looked at the damage of an oil spill, to Berkeley, where he had to improvise a speech. On the way, he pulled out a copy of the radical magazine, *Ramparts*, in which he read about the "teach-ins" the antiwar movement was using to mobilize sentiment for a withdrawal from Vietnam.

Searching for something to spice his campus talk, Nelson came up with the idea of an environmental teach-in. And eight months later, Earth Day was born.

Now, Earth Day is an extravaganza. The only thing unchanged from 1970 is Nelson himself, a blithe spirit, as uninhibited and funny as ever, puncturing pomposity as he did in his Senate days. But as that first simple Earth Day of 1970 metamorphosed into Earth Week 1990, with every politician, scientist, entertainer and self-promoter trying to get into the act, it began to look like a gimmick that ate the world.

At one level, the environmentalists have swept away all opposition. The "conservative ethic" has become one of the fixed guiding stars of American politics—a "value question" that permits only one answer from anyone who hopes to be part of the public dialogue. It is the current age's version of "God, Flag and Motherhood." Jerry Brown ran for president with the mantra, "Respect the Earth—Serve the People." He didn't win, of course, but his slogan was flawless.

The sure sign that a cause has prevailed comes when its opponents adopt the very tactic that's aimed at them. When Michael Dukakis started his rallies in 1988 with the Pledge of Allegiance, you knew George Bush had made his point.

Well, on Tuesday of Earth Week, I went to a press conference with the National Association of Manufacturers, the Business Roundtable and the representatives of many of the industries the environmentalists love to hate—coal, chlorine, chemicals, compressed gas, electric power, plastics and rubber. They were gathered to proclaim their pride in the environmental advances of the past 20 years. Alexander Trowbridge, former secretary of commerce and former NAM president, said: "A clean environment is not just a desired. . . but a realistic goal, to which American industry is committed."

Banished, at least for the moment, were 20 years of business warnings that environmental standards could be achieved only at a huge cost in jobs, in productivity and in competitiveness. Environmental protection "is good business," Trowbridge declared. The current NAM head, Jerry Jasinski, went further, describing anti-pollution programs as essential parts of the drive for "quality improvement and . . . reducing waste in the production process."

All is not that benign, of course. As the business spokesmen readily conceded, they will be hard at work in the House of Repre-

sentatives trying to weaken some provisions of the Senate-passed Clean Air bill. Their recognition that the values embodied in Earth Day have prevailed actually puts them in a better position to challenge the environmentalists in specific cases.

Because this Earth Day got so overblown, because the environmental message was so hyped with song and slogan, even the press and television, which normally give short shrift to the other side of the argument, were shamed into admitting that not all these issues offer neat solutions.

There was far more in the press in the last few days about the major NASA study, questioning the global-warming alarms, than there had been when it was published. I saw popular journals expressing skepticism for the first time about the need for the costly asbestos-removal program. A few iconoclasts, like Berkeley's Aaron Wildavsky, even were quoted as suggesting that some in the political Left are simply using environmentalism as a handy tool for achieving more government control of the economy.

The best dissection of what is real and what is phony or dangerous in environmentalism that I read was Gregg Easterbrook's article in the April 30 *New Republic* magazine. He wrote that the Earth Day extravaganza encouraged "a growing sense that the only socially respectable attitude toward the environment is pushing the panic button."

Given the real progress of the past 20 years, Easterbrook is right in warning that, "Fashionable alarmism may eventually create a Chicken Little backlash: As the years pass and nature doesn't end, people may stop listening when environmentalists issue warnings. The tough-minded case for environmental protection is ultimately more persuasive than the folk song and flowers approach."

What all this suggests is that the argument is no longer about values. That's over, and the environmentalists have won. The argument now is about policies. And those with the best evidence and the best arguments, not just the purest hearts, will prevail.

THE COMMUNISTS DON'T WANT A SOLUTION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I think it is interesting that while the West seems to view Mikhail Gorbachev as some sort of hero deserving of the title "Man of the Decade", he is perceived quite differently in his own country. Admittedly, there have been a good number of positive changes in the Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev; however, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the Soviet economy was in such a shambles when he came into power that he had little recourse other than to implement such changes.

Before we heap too much praise on the man, and before we allow ourselves to alter our foreign policy to please him, we positively must take into account his recent actions in Lithuania, as well as those taken during the Azerbaijan-Armenia conflict. The fact of the matter is, that while the Soviet Union says it has changed, it continues down the same re-

pressive path as always. Meanwhile, here in the West we continue to allow ourselves to be brainwashed into believing that the cold war has ended.

Please take the time to read the following article which highlights a number of thought-provoking statements by one of the Soviet Union's most famous citizens, world chess champion Gary Kasparov.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 29, 1990]

THE COMMUNISTS DON'T WANT A SOLUTION

(By Gary Kasparov)

(At the age of 26, Gary Kasparov may be the greatest chess player of all time. He is also one of the most eloquent advocates of democracy inside the Soviet Union.)

(A dazzling series of victories in his late teens won Mr. Kasparov the right to challenge Anatoly Karpov, then 33, for the world chess championship in 1984. An observer described the match as a contest between "the apparatchik and the artist": Mr. Karpov, an ethnic Russian and the holder of an Order of Lenin, was known for the correctness and risk-aversion of his game and his politics; Mr. Kasparov, who is half-Armenian and half-Jewish was already showing signs of unorthodoxy and insubordination.)

(After 48 games, Mr. Kasparov was on the verge of defeating Mr. Karpov, when the Soviet-controlled World Chess Federation suddenly called off the match. A new championship match was arranged for the fall of 1985, which Mr. Kasparov won, as he did the rematch in 1986. All the while, he was becoming increasingly alienated from the Soviet authorities.)

(Mr. Kasparov is now touring the United States to promote his plan to set up profit-making chess schools in this country, and sell chess software. He visited the Journal's New York office on Monday; here are some extracts from his remarks, which were made in English.)

The human rights situation in the Soviet Union is far from the ideal. There's still no free press in Soviet Union, television is still under state control, there's no private property in the country and nobody expects it soon, and we're a dictatorship. How can you call it democratization when all power is being gathered into the hands of one man?

I don't believe that Mr. Gorbachev had anything specific in mind when he started these reforms, except to save the system however he could. The Soviet Union was about to die as a state—economically, morally and ecologically. Why do you always give him credit for what happens? He didn't repeal Article 6 [the article of the Soviet constitution that confirmed the Communist Party's "leading role"], because he wanted to, but because nationwide strikes, mass demonstrations and powerful national movements forced him to. The Soviet people don't understand how a man so unpopular at home can be so popular in the West.

Mr. Gorbachev promised to bring good people onto the presidential council to achieve reforms. But he didn't include the prime minister, [Nikolai] Ryzhkov—he included the minister of defense, the KGB chief and the minister of the interior. Very significant. Plus Dmitri Yarin and Valentin Rasputin. These five people show that future policy won't be very democratic.

What can be your goals if you want to use the army, the KGB, the police plus neo-communist organizations like the United Workers' Front, which Mr. Yarin runs, and chauvinist groups like Pamyat, of which Valentin Rasputin is the godfather?

It's a joke to imagine that Mr. Gorbachev is in some kind of danger from Mr. Ligachev. Whenever there's a conflict among the Soviet leaders, Mr. Gorbachev wins easily. He's the only hope of the apparatus. They're very smart. They didn't vote for Mr. Gorbachev to destroy the system; but only because any other move would lose the game. They're playing just so they will not lose right away.

The only goal they have is to keep power, especially our leader. The government will use force if necessary, anywhere in the Soviet Union.

Why not use force in Lithuania? People were killed in Georgia one year ago, and there was no reaction in the West. When people were killed in Tiananmen Square, there was a reaction, but it passed, it was forgiven. I saw people killed in Azerbaijan, and there was no reaction. There were many Western networks that didn't show the tapes from Baku, not to upset the Western public and Mr. Gorbachev. Why not again? The Soviets have been occupying Lithuania for 10 days, and there's no reaction. Why not use force? Maybe it won't happen, but I don't think it's very wise just to sit and watch and wait.

You [the U.S.] cannot prevent Gorbachev from sending troops in to kill people, but you can react accordingly. We heard many good statements warning of what would happen if the election in Nicaragua was manipulated—a blockade, a break in relations. But with China and the U.S.S.R. nothing happens. It looks as if American policy depends on the size of the communist country—if you're a big communist country, nothing happens.

The Soviet troops that are withdrawn from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary are coming to Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the western Ukraine, Moscow. Troops from Afghanistan went to Baku. Forty-five years ago the Soviet nations saved the East European countries from fascism by our lives; now the same thing is happening, we're saving them from communism by our lives again.

The Soviet people do not care about Mr. Bush's opinion. They cannot live under communism anymore. The problem is, the people will remember that in the very tough days, the Western democratic countries supported the dictatorship in the Soviet Union.

There was not civil war in Azerbaijan. There was an Armenian genocide in Baku. It continued for six days. People were killed. And 12,000 troops watched as these people were killed. And when it was over, they brought the troops in. [Defense Minister Dmitri] Yazov said, they went to Azerbaijan to save Soviet power. Mr. Shevardnadze [the Soviet foreign minister] said, they went to save Armenians. I believe Mr. Yazov. They used the Armenian genocide as an excuse to save Soviet power. Even more, I am ready to prove that they organized it.

The KGB armed these Moslem fundamentalists. This war was provoked in Moscow, because they need a reason, a good reason, to keep troops. This was an example for other republics, and they wanted the genocide in order to get full support from the West. When they occupied the city, they didn't arrest the leaders of the Moslem fundamentalists; they arrested the leaders of the national democratic movement immediately.

All the national fronts in the republics consist of different political forces: social democrats, conservatives, ultra-chauvinists, everybody. To find the real majority, you need to get rid of communism and have free elections.

How could it happen that this territorial conflict could lead to civil war? Who armed all these people? Who gave them weapons? Who started the press campaign? Who encourages these people to fight each other? There's only one answer—it's so convenient for the central government. Without Moscow, all sides could find a peaceful agreement. With communist governments there, it will be impossible to find a solution because the communists don't want a solution.

An organization like Pamyat is very noisy, but they always lose elections—even in Leningrad, where they looked especially strong. But they're very useful for the government.

What do I want? Democracy in Russia. An end to the monopoly of power. Basic rights, including property rights. Removal of the old forces from government. And free choice for the national republics. Myself, I'd like a confederation of democratic republics in the Soviet Union, but that may no longer be possible.

The leadership cannot survive if they lose the empire. The democratic mentality believes that all the republics must have free choice; the communists cannot give them up. They promise decentralization and free choice, yes, but I see no sign of new rights for the republics. Mr. Gorbachev announced that a new law about secession is on the way, to give any republic the right to leave after five years. This law is written in a typically communist way: so many obstacles, so much delay, so many conditions, it could not be considered a serious law. And yet I believe that, unless Moscow is willing to kill people, by the end of the year, Latvia and Estonia will also leave and probably Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldavia too.

I'm half Armenian and half Jewish. I was born in Baku. I saw the growing tensions, I saw people killed. If necessary, our government would not hesitate to kill thousands or hundreds of thousands of people. When I escaped from Baku and got to Moscow, I gave a press conference. I realized that I had some obligations, some duties. These people in my country who are fighting for democracy have no choice of being listened to in the West. Maybe I was the only man who could speak on their behalf, who could help them to be heard—not to stop bloodshed, for I'm not able, but just to talk about it, just to tell another vision of the events in the Soviet Union.

"A CELEBRATION YOUTH" ESSAY WRITING CONTEST

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group of bright, talented and determined young people who distinguish themselves as the winners of "A Celebration of Youth" Essay Writing Contest. The contest participants were presented a theme and were instructed to construct an essay incorporating within the context of same, goals and dreams that they wish to fulfill for themselves and for the world. This year's theme was, "What Can I do to Make a Positive Difference in my Life and in the World?" The following are excerpts from the winning essays:

Upper Elementary First Place Winner, Joyce Chapman, grade 4, Teacher, Mrs. Lucrisha Tolbert, Draper Elementary School, Principal, Mr. Joseph A. Carter, Jr.

"If you set a goal, work toward it and believe in yourself; you will achieve it! Sure, I can and will be a doctor or lawyer one day."

Upper Elementary Second Place Winner, Joshua Hutchins, grade 6, Teacher, Mrs. J. Baker, Alexander Shepherd Elementary School, Principal, Mrs. Edith R. Smith.

"I can make a positive difference in my life by believing in myself, being confident in myself, and by trying to do my best in everything I do."

Upper Elementary Third Place Winner, Angela Hackett, grade 6, Teacher, Mrs. Anita Lee, Alexander Shepherd Elementary School, Principal, Mrs. Edith R. Smith.

"I will always do my best so that people will judge me by what I do, not by the color of my skin * * * with a good education I should be able to get a job that pays me enough money so that I won't be poor and homeless."

Junior High First Place Winner, Meredith Watson, grade 8, Teacher, Ms. Sharon Graham, Elliot Junior High School, Principal, Dr. Rosella M. Bradley.

"I can make a positive difference in my life by empowering myself for success * * * I have been taught to be proud of myself, to set goals, and to work to achieve them. With strong values, I can be the best that I want to be."

Junior High Second Place Winner, Keith Lamman, grade 9, Teacher, Mrs. J. Smith, Alice Deal Junior High, Principal, Mr. Reginald Moss.

"Making a positive difference in my life is going to take a lot of work. I am not what you would call an angel and I need some work in a couple of areas. This is not going to be easy but with some hard work I think that I will be able to handle it."

Junior High Third Place Winner, Kesha White, grade 9, Teacher, Ms. Rachel Hicks, Jefferson Junior High School, Principal, Ms. Vera White.

"Through education, community involvement and encouraging my friends not to become involved in drugs and to look on the positive side of life, I can make a positive difference in my life and the world."

This annual writing competition is sponsored by The Committee on Promoting Global Harmony Through Personal Excellence, under the leadership of Mrs. Dodie Brady and Ms. Charlotte Travieso. The vision and commit-

ment of the committee members is to "assist youth in bringing greater self-esteem, confidence, and sense of positive purpose to people in all walks of life."

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me in congratulating this outstanding group of young men and women and in saluting their accomplishments.

THE FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES COMPETITION IN CONTRACTING ACT

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of our trade deficit and the need to lower it. We have heard many speeches in this very Chamber about unfair foreign trade practices which translate into lost American jobs. This is an important issue which Congress must continue to address, but there is another cause of lost American jobs which receives little, if any, attention. More shocking still, this impediment to private sector growth is not an overseas corporation playing by a different set of rules. As a practical matter, it is a taxpayer-subsidized corporation backed by our Government. It is called the Federal prison industries [FPI], or UNICOR.

UNICOR has provided prison inmates with work since the mid-1930's by manufacturing products and selling them to Federal agencies. The concept behind the program—to keep prisoners busy and teach them some work skills which might be applied later in life—was, and still is, a good one. But UNICOR operations have grown to the point where the very workers and companies which support the program with their tax dollars are being driven out of business.

In fact, the problem will become far worse unless we correct it now, as 1989 UNICOR sales—\$360 million—are expected to mushroom to \$620 million by 1992. This is particularly alarming to me, since more than 40 percent of all UNICOR products compete with goods manufactured by textile, apparel, and furniture workers. North Carolina is the Nation's leading manufacturing State, and there are thousands of workers employed in these very industries in my district.

How has this happened? Under the current system, UNICOR is essentially accorded a super preference when contracting with a Government entity. This preference forces Federal purchasing agents to buy products from UNICOR without soliciting bids from the private sector. Not only does this take jobs away from taxpayers and taxpaying companies, but, by eliminating the bid system, prevents agencies from comparing prices to ensure that UNICOR's are fair market prices. Along with the General Services Administration, UNICOR claims that its products meet the same standards imposed on private sector businesses; but neither organization can document this point.

It is time to level the playing field between UNICOR and the private sector, and legislation which I am introducing today, the Federal

Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act, does just that. My bill would restrict the use of FPI's super preference to give Federal agencies the purchasing flexibility they were intended to have in the original FPI legislation enacted in the early 1930's. It would allow an agency to buy products pursuant to Federal Supply Schedule contracts already negotiated with suppliers, or give agencies the option to solicit offers from FPI and other vendors. FPI, like all other offerors, would be subject to the same agency requirements on price, quality, safety, and delivery.

FPI could invoke its super preference, however, if it were not likely to compete successfully, had not captured more than 10 percent of the Federal market for the specific product to be purchased, and it needed the award to: First, prevent a significant decline in inmate employment in the workshop which fabricates the product, or second, enable FPI to diversify into labor-intensive fabrication of a new product.

American industry is not asking for the elimination of FPI operations, but for a fair opportunity to compete with this Government-sponsored corporation. To this end, Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act.

SIXTH GRADER'S SCIENCE TEACHES LESSON

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, sometimes we can learn important lessons from kids.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a story which appeared in the Lahontan Valley News on April 11, 1990.

Kevin Bell, a sixth grader at E.C. Best Elementary in Churchill County, NV, has shown us that effective science does not necessarily mean spending thousands of dollars to reach accurate conclusions. It only takes imagination, resourcefulness, and an eye for a problem in need of study.

We should all commend Kevin for his initiative in taking on the project, and for his first place showing in his school's science fair.

[From the Lahontan Valley News, Apr. 11, 1990]

SIXTH GRADER'S STUDY MATCHES ONE DONE BY AGENCY THAT TOOK MONTHS

(By Susan Goldsmith)

In 1989 the National Fisheries Contaminant Research Center looked at the toxicity of the irrigation drainwater flowing into the Stillwater Wildlife National Refuge. The study took one month and cost approximately \$25-\$30,000, according to Bob Hallock of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Reno.

Kevin Bell, 12, a sixth grader at E.C. Best Elementary, was interested in the same question and knew nothing about the previous government study.

So, for his Churchill County Science Fair project, Kevin pursued his interest and did a study on the water spilling out of the TJ Drain into the Stillwater Wildlife Refuge.

And Kevin's project, which cost approximately \$25, came to the same conclusion as the exhaustive 55-page government study.

According to Ron Anglin, Stillwater Wildlife Refuge Manager, both studies found that the water flowing out of the drain into the refuge is highly toxic.

Anglin describes Kevin's project as "a complicated scientific study" which demonstrates that an "inquisitive mind can do science experiments and get good results." And the project recently took first place for sixth graders at the Western Nevada Regional Science Fair held last week in Reno.

Kevin tested the effects of the water on beans, snails, daphnia (small water insects) and three species of fish.

The results of his report showed that in the first five minutes snails that were placed in 100 percent TJ Drain died. Similarly, within the first five minutes 100 percent of the daphnia were dead in 100 percent drain water. And all the other plants and animals tested failed to thrive in the toxic water.

Kevin said he also observed many animals had an instinct to stay away from the water.

The results show that the water flowing out of the TJ Drain "is very bad water," Kevin said. And the government's study concluded that water from the TJ Drain "is acutely toxic to all species tested."

Anglin said both reports suggest there is a strong need to do something about the toxic water contaminating the refuge. While the government study made no recommendations, Kevin said he thinks it's important "to close the TJ Drain," an idea Anglin supports.

While he has no immediate plans for his next study, Kevin said he's sure that he wants to "be a scientist and study nature."

ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand before my colleagues today and call their attention to the designation of the month of May as "Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month." I believe that Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month is a special time. It is a time not only to reaffirm and renew our bonds with our past, but to recognize the formation of new ties which beckon toward our future. Heritage Month also is a time for all Americans to reflect on the accomplishments and contributions made by Asian/Pacific Americans. Although the Asian/Pacific American community has faced some tremendous obstacles in the past, over the last several years, through collective work and responsibility, we have overcome many of these difficulties.

Each Asian/Pacific American community has its own distinct legacy of cultural heritage. While we are proud Americans dedicated to our lives within this great land of opportunity, we take the time during Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month to participate in the celebration of our Asian cultures. Heritage Month will lead to a more thorough understanding of today's needs and concerns of Asian/Pacific

Americans across the country. At the same time, our celebration helps to contribute to a growing appreciation for diversity, not only among Asian/Pacific Americans, but among all Americans.

I am confident that Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month will be both enjoyable and entertaining for all those fortunate enough to take part. I highly commend the Asian/Pacific American Heritage Council for their important role in working to create a greater understanding of Asian/Pacific Americans and their role in society. I am proud to be associated with this organization and I am sure that the heritage council will continue to enrich all of our lives.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS YOSINOFF

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a member of my community who is being recognized as Rhode Island College's 1990 Alumnus of the Year.

Louis Yosinoff, of Pawtucket, RI, is receiving the Alumnus of the Year Award for his outstanding fundraising work for the class of 1940's golden anniversary fund. Louis is a retired math teacher who taught in the Providence, RI, school system from 1956 until his retirement 1984. Louis remains an active teacher by volunteering at the Nathan Bishop Middle School.

Louis also actively contributes to his local community beyond the teaching profession as a volunteer at Miriam Hospital in Providence, RI. He also makes regular visits to residents of the Jewish Home for the Aged. Louis is also a member of the Men's Club of Temple Emanu-El, where he received recognition for his exemplary service in 1988.

It is with distinct pleasure that I congratulate Louis Yosinoff as this year's Rhode Island College Alumnus of the Year. I wish him all the best and continued success in the future.

INTERNATIONAL HISPANIC THEATRE FESTIVAL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share with my colleagues a special cultural event, that will be taking place in my congressional district of Miami, FL. It is a privilege to be part of the honorary committee for the Fifth International Hispanic Theatre Festival.

The festival, which is being hosted by Teatro Avante in conjunction with the city of Miami, the University of Miami, the James L. Knight International Center, and the downtown Miami Hyatt Regency Hotel, runs from May 18 to June 10 and is an international celebration of Hispanic theatrical arts. The multinational program includes performances from Argenti-

na, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Mexico, Spain, and the United States.

This festival continues the grand tradition of Hispanic drama that has existed throughout the centuries. Hispanic drama, which has its birthplace on the Iberian peninsula, followed Spanish exploration to the New World and blossomed in its own right. The drama presented in this festival depicts the emotions of the human condition with a Latin flavor. It is important for our community to increase its cultural awareness so that our economic development may also advance. The International Hispanic Theatre Festival is one prime example of such a cultural-business relationship.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the chairpersons of the gala committee, Wilfredo and Marilyn Borroto and Fausto and Nancy Marquez, as well as all those who serve on the gala committee and the friends of the festival committee, for their dedication and efforts to bringing the best of Hispanic theater to Miami.

TRIBUTE TO KAREN CABE GIBSON'S CLASS AT R.B. STALL HIGH SCHOOL BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION STATE WINNERS

HON. ARTHUR RAVENEL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. RAVENEL. Mr. Speaker, all of us are aware of the startling statistics of voter apathy in our Nation—a nation to which countless millions struggling for that very right look for inspiration. All of us are aware of the growing constitutional illiteracy in our Nation—a nation to which countless millions struggling to create free and truly constitutional governments look as a model and as a beacon of hope.

It is, therefore, heartening to know that there are dedicated educators throughout our country working together to see that we have the informed citizenry the founders knew was an essential component of our experiment in Republicanism.

I am proud to stand before you today to honor such an educator, Karen Cabe Gibson, and her pupils at R.B. Stall High School. Together they have represented my State of South Carolina in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. It was a pleasure to have my picture made with the students on the Capitol steps this morning. While I missed seeing Mrs. Gibson this year who is awaiting the birth of her child, I was glad to once again greet Principal Mike Turner and the other chaperones. The following young people are shining examples of a new generation of leadership for our Nation, educated in and committed to the fundamental principles and values of our democratic institutions:

April Lynn Armstrong, Jennifer Ann Beers, Jennifer Ruth Brantley, Stephanie Michelle Brown, Ky Ngoc Chau, Michele Clayton, Karen Marie Cronin, Kathryn Verdice Dobbs, Donn Marie Franklin, James Armond Howell, Lori Crystal Lee, Rebecca Lynn Lunsford, and Erik James Martin.

Also Samuel Andrew Mathews, Llarra D. Miller, Thomas Vincent Panganiban, Angela L. Paradis, Jennifer M. Petrusak, Francine C. Plunkett, Guy Richards, Jessie Cleveland Rowe, Angela Allison Stewart, Carolynne Anne Stratford, Amy E. Tomberlin, Samuel Keith Walker, and Mariah Mann Windham.

Due to the voluntary efforts of my coordinators, Susan Boykin and Pam Tuttle of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services, these students and others who participated in this program at the elementary, middle, and secondary levels now have a greater understanding of the appreciation for the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the principles and values they embody. And, as these students increase their knowledge, they also become aware of the responsibilities which accompany the rights of citizenship in a democracy.

This is truly an exemplary program and while the primary attention belongs to the educators and students at R.B. Stall High School, without the backing and support of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services, Clara Heinsohn and other members of the Bicentennial Advisory Council, and the many volunteers who served as judges, timekeepers, and runners during the program, it would be impossible to have a quality event. For this you have my sincere gratitude.

GERTRUDE VAN KIRK—SENIOR CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, as you know, May has been proclaimed by the President as "Older Americans Month." This is a time we set aside to formally acknowledge the contributions that are made for and by senior citizens in our communities. I am very proud that in my congressional district of Suffolk County, NY, we are honored to have one particular senior citizen who has done so much for the benefit of our seniors. Ms. Gertrude Van Kirk of Lindenhurst is an outstanding individual whose reputation as a leader and as an advocate for the aged has led her to receive many honors throughout New York. I am especially pleased that Ms. Van Kirk was recently selected as the Senior Citizen of the Year by the New York State Legislature and was honored at a special luncheon on May 1 in Albany.

As the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I know that advocacy at the grassroots level is the most successful form of advocacy, especially for senior issues. Ms. Van Kirk has demonstrated outstanding leadership qualities and advocacy services to senior citizens throughout her very full career. She has repeatedly directed her efforts to promote meaningful initiatives and activities as well as to provide a reservoir of resources for the elderly.

Gertrude's expertise and interest in policy making and in improving the quality of life for seniors was nationally recognized when she was appointed by Gov. Hugh Carey to participate as a delegate in the 1981 White House

Conference on Aging. White House conferences on aging, ordinarily held every 10 years, have been essential in setting the Nation's aging policy agenda for the next decade.

Volunteers throughout our Nation have made great strides in responding to the critical needs of individuals and communities. Gertrude Van Kirk is certainly no exception. She has devoted nearly four decades to service as a volunteer on behalf of New York State's elderly, youth, disabled, and has been politically involved as well. She has worked tirelessly toward improving the Suffolk County community by keeping her fellow citizens informed and aware of issues of concern. Her accomplishments are innumerable, ranging from her having served on a variety of boards to chairing fundraising drives for worthy causes such as the American Cancer Society and the March of Dimes. She serves or has served as a member of the Suffolk County Democratic Committee, the New York State Democratic Committee, a delegate at State conventions, vice chairperson of the Babylon Town Democratic Committee, secretary and cochair of the Lindenhurst Village Democratic Committee. She has attended all Presidential national conventions as a delegate or alternate since 1964.

For the last 10 years, Gertrude Van Kirk has been extremely involved in senior citizen issues within Suffolk County. She has worked with the New York Statewide Senior Action Council and the Suffolk County Office on Aging, the New York State Conference of Mayors and Municipal Officers, and the Geriatric Psychiatrist Admission Services of Central Islip Hospital. In addition she is the founder and charter member of United Seniors from Babylon, and serves on the boards of the AARP, Senior Citizens Leaders Associations of Suffolk, the National Council on Senior Citizens, Bi-County Alliance of Seniors, Town of Babylon Senior Citizens, and the Older Women's League.

As the U.S. Representative of the Second Congressional District of New York I am glad to have Gertrude Van Kirk on my side. Her knowledge, expertise, enthusiasm, and compassion have helped me to better understand the needs of the seniors I represent. I not only consider Gertrude a personal friend, but a valued adviser on many of the issues of concern to Suffolk County.

Gertrude Van Kirk's achievements are testimonials to a life that has been dedicated to the needs of others. It is this type of unselfishness that has set her apart from others and that enables her to guide others in her footsteps. The selection of Gertrude Van Kirk as Senior Citizen of the Year was an inevitable one, and I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate her and wish her many more years of success.

THE NEW SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH: A TRADITION

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of pride that I rise today to pay tribute

to one of Baltimore's oldest religious institutions, the New Shiloh Baptist Church.

The last 25 years of the church's spiritual life has been spent under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Harold A. Carter. His exemplary spiritual leadership of a dedicated and committed church family has unceasingly promoted and enhanced outreach ministries to a grateful community eager for support and guidance.

Dr. Carter is well renowned, having preached the Gospel in 25 different countries, including the Philippines, Romania, east and west Africa, Europe, and the Caribbean. He is heard as a preacher in major American denominations including Southern Baptist, American Baptist, Progressive Baptist, Methodist, Assemblies of God, Presbyterian, and other denominational families.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 27, 1990, Rev. Dr. Harold A. Carter will lead his congregation of New Shiloh Baptist Church into a new edifice. The church broke ground for this building in April 1984 and has been looking forward to this moment of victory ever since.

After all that it has done for the community over the years, New Shiloh struggles to do more. After continuous ministries of mission and evangelism. After better than 12 years of maintaining multistaffed ministries, including minister of music and minister of Christian education. After having some 80 percent enter the Gospel ministry in the 25-year pastorate of Dr. Carter, and 17 of whom have been ordained and now serve as ministers. After continuous production of a weekly Radio Ministry that reaches thousands for Christ and an innovative Saturday church school * * * New Shiloh seeks to do more.

The "new" New Shiloh Baptist Church will be multipurposed, having a program of worship, evangelism, clinics, community services, cafeteria, Christian education, and academic nurture. The pastor and congregation are motivated by the theme, "A People Determined To Live With Christ!"

The ecumenical relay of New Shiloh Baptist has seen three strong spiritual leaders since its birth. Rev. Dr. Whit W. Allen pastored from 1902 until 1942, Rev. Dr. J. Timothy Boddie from 1942 until 1963, and from 1967 until present Rev. Dr. Harold A. Carter has carried the Christian baton. Church family and friends, as well as the community at large, have been blessed with New Shiloh's unique ministry.

It all began October 1902, just 2 years into a new century, black people were migrating by the thousands to the urban north, seeking jobs and economic emancipation. Reverend Whit Allen called a prayer meeting that autumn and was joined by two other persons. At that time their agenda was to seek the guidance of God as to whether a church might be founded in His name. History reveals God's approval and the Shiloh Free Baptist Church was originally organized. The three that gathered in His name at that meeting wanted the word "Free" to be expressive of a people powerless in many respects, socially, economically, politically, and educationally, but indomitably free in their profound relationship with God.

From his church base of spiritual fervor, Reverend Allen marshaled under the power of God and moved forward with a definite vision and saw the initial prayer band grow from

three persons in 1902 into a church with a following numbering 5,000 a few years later. Dr. Allen's warm personality gave birth to a church with a mass congregational flavor devoid of noticeable class status or social standings. Members were drawn from neighborhoods all around its location, including Harlem Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Clifton Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, and many areas beyond the immediate boundary of the church.

After 5 years of rapid growth, on February 11, 1907, the membership of the church changed its name to Shiloh Baptist Church, deleting the word "Free." The church continued to grow by leaps and bounds, and on July 19, 1926, along with the decision to move into a new building, the congregation also decided to add "New" to the name, thus becoming the New Shiloh Baptist Church.

Mr. Speaker, the remaining pages in the history of the New Shiloh Baptist Church are testimony to the continuation of this living record of a seed of faith planted and nurtured by a loving pastor and congregation.

Reverend Allen's death on Palm Sunday, 1942, brought Dr. J. Timothy Boddie to the pulpit of New Shiloh. The building of faith continued to rise under Dr. Boddie, and even today, the story of the church's faith is the story of the strong gospel foundation laid by Dr. Allen and by Dr. Boddie.

When Dr. Harold A. Carter was called to minister to the congregation 25 years ago, he was careful to follow the tradition of the church and today still reaches out to the community in the true spirit of brotherhood and Christian love. Reverend Carter and his wife, Dr. Weptanomah W. Carter, are one in team ministry. Together, their work personifies positive Christian and civic growth. I applaud them for having brought the New Shiloh Baptist Church to this place in time.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Carter and his congregation have overcome many obstacles through the years and have persevered in their service to the Christian community, continuing the tradition. I rise before this body to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the church family and friends of the New Shiloh Baptist Church on this triumphant occasion.

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PROJECT LAND WITHDRAWAL ACT

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with my colleagues, Messrs. SPRATT, KYL, and CRAIG to cosponsor the Waste Isolation Pilot Project Land Withdrawal Act. This bill withdraws Department of the Interior land in New Mexico from public use, so that the waste isolation pilot project, known as WIPP, can proceed with testing and experimentation. This testing will determine whether WIPP will become the Nation's repository for defense wastes.

No one doubts that a suitable disposal site is needed for wastes generated by the Nation's defense nuclear facilities. Tons of this waste are presently being stored temporarily in above-ground facilities. Such temporary storage is not a desirable solution, since it is less well protected than it would be in a permanent repository. Moreover, State-imposed limitations on waste storage threaten to shut down the production facilities that maintain our Nation's nuclear deterrent.

In 1970 Congress ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to find a way to safely dispose of this waste. In response, the AEC and its successor agencies designed a technological tour-de-force: A vast series of underground caverns mined from a salt dome located near Carlsbad, NM. If WIPP functions as intended, it will isolate these wastes from the environment for at least 10,000 years. After several fits and starts, WIPP is ready to begin accepting waste to test its behavior while in the repository. If this testing is successful, WIPP will become the environmentally safe means of disposing of our defense waste. But before WIPP can begin testing, the land on which it is located must be withdrawn from public use and turned over to the Department of Energy. That land withdrawal is the purpose of the legislation that I am cosponsoring today.

I recognize that this land withdrawal has not been without controversy and that the final terms of the land withdrawal may not be exactly what is in this bill. I also recognize that the record of the Department of Energy in taking steps necessary to open WIPP has not been sterling. I do believe that the leadership of Secretary Watkins will quickly drive DOE to take the steps necessary to open WIPP for testing and I intend to monitor the situation to make sure that this occurs. But the problem will not disappear if this land is not withdrawn, and Congress must face this issue sooner or later. It is in the Nation's best interest to proceed expeditiously toward the opening of a repository for the safe disposal of radioactive and mixed wastes. This bill is an important step in this process and I am pleased to cosponsor it.

TRIBUTE TO MR. DAVID K. MURPHY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and distinguished citizen of Sacramento, Mr. David K. Murphy. Dave, an outstanding community leader and entrepreneur, will be honored this evening by the Sacramento Area Chapter of the American Red Cross for his dedication and consistent support for their organization.

Dave's commitment to professional excellence and dedication to serving his fellow man has greatly contributed to the enrichment of the Sacramento community. Dave has provided his leadership, skills, and talent to a variety of service organizations and extends from education and the arts to basic human needs.

Through his selfless efforts, he has been an invisible friend to thousands of area residents.

Not only has Dave lent his professional and organizational skills to the American Red Cross, but has excelled in raising funds on behalf of the local chapter. During the winter of 1986, Sacramento was deluged with flood waters which caused millions of dollars in damages and rendered thousands of families homeless. In that time of crisis, Dave's tireless fundraising efforts on behalf of the American Red Cross was instrumental in the Sacramento region's recovery from the terrible disaster. Dave currently serves the American Red Cross as chairman of their capital campaign whose mission is to raise funds for a new home for the Red Cross. Under Dave's leadership, the chapter recently relocated to a new building and the capital campaign is on the fast track to success.

Mr. Speaker, there are many words that I can use to describe Dave Murphy. A devoted father and husband. An outstanding businessman. A community leader. A friend. But perhaps one of the most accurate and admirable statements that embodies the persona of Dave Murphy is echoed in the words of Jim McColm, chapter executive for the American Red Cross: "excellence and organization." I congratulate Dave and ask that my colleagues join me in saluting him for his outstanding service.

TRIBUTE TO KATHRYN SASSO

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to today to congratulate a member of my community who is being recognized by the Rhode Island College Alumni Association for her outstanding efforts as a member of the Rhode Island College staff.

Kathryn Sasso, of Esmond, RI, graduated from Rhode Island College in 1969. She began working for Rhode Island College in 1970 as a conference coordinator. Kathryn held that position for 10 years until 1980 when she became the director of conferences and special events for Rhode Island College. She currently holds this position and has continued her involvement with the Rhode Island College community. Kathryn is a charter member of the Rhode Island College Staff Association Executive Board and currently serves as the secretary for the association.

Kathryn is also an active member of her community outside of Rhode Island College. She is a member of the Greater Providence Convention and Visitors Bureau. Kathryn has been the chairperson of the executive council for Thompson Congregational Church, where she also performs in the choir.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Kathryn Sasso for her efforts on behalf of Rhode Island College. I wish her continued success in the future.

THE DOLPHIN PRESERVATION ACT OF 1990

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Dolphin Preservation Act of 1990, an important piece of legislation designed to reduce the number of dolphins killed as a result of harvesting tuna stocks.

Every year, approximately 100,000 dolphins are killed in the eastern tropical Pacific by tuna fishermen using purse seine nets. This figure does not take into account the thousands of dolphins that drown each year in the 40-mile drift nets used by foreign tuna boats in the western Pacific.

These numbers are astounding and reflect the gap between reality and the established mortality goals of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

The problem of needless slaughter of dolphins has spread from this country to the foreign fleet because our U.S. tuna fleet has reduced the dolphin kill, dramatically.

Dolphins drown in tuna nets, are crushed in equipment used to haul nets back into the boat, or fall victim to sharks after being weakened by attempts to escape from the tuna nets.

To reduce the kill recently, many solutions have been offered, the labeling of tuna products being the current favorite, yet still hundreds of thousands of dolphins die each year. And because of the canneries' decision to stop buying all tuna caught with current netting methodology, more and not less dolphin will die.

The numbers assist us in putting the issue of dolphins killed in tuna nets into perspective. The U.S. tuna fleet is actively engaged in developing techniques and new nets that have allowed them to reduce the number of dolphins killed in their nets to 12,500 in 1989, well below the ceiling of 20,500 allowed under the MMPA.

Foreign tuna boats fishing in the ETP account for the remaining 87,500 dolphins killed each year. What type of accountability can we expect from the foreign fleet, with observers aboard only 30 percent of these vessels?

Every 1 of the 28 U.S. tuna boats has an observer from the National Marine Fisheries Service aboard every time that vessel leaves port to record dolphin kills.

The U.S. tuna fleet has responsibly complied with every requirement imposed on them. How are they rewarded? By being forced out of business by the U.S. tuna canneries. Will labeling save the dolphins? Not likely. More dolphins will die because the U.S. tuna fishermen will likely choose to sell their boats to the foreign fishermen where dolphin kills are skyrocketing or sell dolphin-unsafe tuna to foreign markets. Dolphins will continue to die.

With labeling, we can assume every consumer will choose to pay more for a "dolphin safe" product and less for a "dolphin-unsafe" product. Regardless of their choice, without a U.S. fleet leading the industry in dolphin-safe

methods and developing promising new equipment, many will choose to save money and more dolphins will die.

We should support the U.S. tuna fleet. These are people who have drastically reduced the number of dolphins killed in tuna nets, who have risked their lives to save dolphins entangled in nets. I offer my support in the form of the legislation I am introducing today. I believe that given additional resources the U.S. tuna fleet can reduce dolphin mortality even further.

Let us not open the world's largest market for canned tuna products to only foreign tuna fishermen. To do so is to reward the people who are killing 80 percent of the dolphins.

My legislation offers help. The development of dolphin-safe equipment will not be arduous or expensive, but time consuming and some modest incentives are needed. My legislation would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make low interest loans to aid this net or equipment development.

If in the interim it becomes necessary for the U.S. fleet to relocate to the western Pacific my legislation would facilitate this relocation by urging the Secretary of State to renegotiate treaties that set access caps on the number of U.S. boats that can fish these waters. Also, legislation would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to authorize relocation allowances for this purpose.

Encouraged by the success of the International Whaling Commission, my legislation calls upon the President to instruct the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations to prepare, and open for signature and ratification an international convention that would establish a system of international regulation to ensure proper and effective conservation of dolphin stocks.

I encourage all of my colleagues who wish to protect these incredible marine mammals and ensure the viability of a \$2 million domestic industry to become cosponsors of the Dolphin Preservation Act of 1990.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLEVELAND TRINIDAD PAVING CO.

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Cleveland Trinidad Paving Co. on the 100th anniversary of its founding. It gives me great pride to know that this Cleveland business is one of the largest paving companies in the Nation. Its projects dot the country from the Avenue of the Americas in New York City, to cities in the Oklahoma panhandle, to the mighty bridges of San Francisco.

One reason for Cleveland Trinidad's longevity and continued success is that it has always been a pioneer in the industry. In 1927 the company introduced the central mixing of concrete which not only produced higher quality cement but also gave us the cement mixer truck. Cleveland Trinidad is also credited for building one of the first of the superhighways,

which runs from Canton to Akron, in 1931. It was also one of the first environmentally conscious companies in America and proved this when it began the recycling of asphalt in Ohio in 1978. Not only does this recycling save huge quantities of petroleum and stone, but it reduces the cost of improving the Nation's infrastructure and it produces higher quality asphalt. Today Cleveland Trinidad remains a pioneer in that it is among the most technologically advanced firms in its field.

Central to the firm's continued success is the man presently at the top. My good friend Gary Helf took over the presidency of Cleveland Trinidad in 1968 when he was only in his twenties. Through intense study, he has acquired knowledge of all aspects of the industry. He runs the company with a personal, hands-on, style of management in which the firm seems more like a small, family business than the large company it is. He tells me that he is blessed with a highly dedicated and hard-working staff, without which Cleveland Trinidad would not have been able to achieve the level of success that it has.

So congratulations Cleveland Trinidad Paving Co.—here's to another 100 years of helping keep Ohio industry tops in the Nation.

GUS SAVAGE, UNREPENTANT

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, for more than a year, the media has gone to unreasonable lengths to portray one of our colleagues, Gus SAVAGE, as a scoundrel, buffoon, criminal, and ignoramus. In many instances, their behavior has been scandalous, if not criminal. They have maligned Mr. SAVAGE without sufficient evidence of culpability. The preponderance of this negative coverage has impacted adversely on Mr. SAVAGE and definitely prejudiced some of our colleagues against him.

Mr. Speaker, I am not an apologist for anyone who engages in unethical or illegal activities, and do not encourage the same. Mr. Speaker, I do not have, nor do any of my colleagues have firsthand knowledge of Mr. SAVAGE's engaging in any such conduct. On the other hand, I am very much aware of the subjective nature of the media and its propensity for distorting facts, smearing public officials and spreading malicious gossip.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I feel compelled to share a different story about Gus SAVAGE; one which might elicit a fairer and more enlightened opinion of our colleague. I recommend the following article written by David Jackson, which appeared in the *Chicago magazine*, November 1989.

[From the *Chicago magazine*, Nov. 1989]

GUS SAVAGE, UNREPENTANT

(By David Jackson)

You know Augustus Alexander Savage. He's the 63-year-old congressman who tried to have his way with a 28-year-old Peace Corps worker in the back seat of an embassy limo in Zaire. "He grabbed me," she said. "He put his arms around me. He pulled me up against him. . . . He forced me to kiss

him, physically, forced me, pulled my mouth to his, felt my body."

She said he told her she was "a traitor to the black movement if I didn't go along."

The next day, when a reporter approached him, Savage said, "Stay the—out of my face." He shouted, "You heard what I said. Stay the—out of my face."

He bragged about his masculinity at a rally. "Ain't nothing wrong with a full-grown black single man making love, is it?" he asked. "Don't get me wrong, I know how to love."

The media were part of a racist conspiracy, he claimed, one designed to throw him out of office. He referred to specific reporters by name, calling WBBM-TV's Mike Flannery a "faggot."

This is all vintage Savage. Few legislators have been so notorious for so long. Newspaper columnists have been describing him, for almost a decade, as the owner of one of the worst attendance records in Congress, a legislator who has written no meaningful laws, delivered nothing to his district, and voted in a fog when he bothered to vote at all.

He's been given some choice nicknames—"Gashouse Gus," "Our Fool on the Hill," "the Cartoon Congressman." Whole columns have been devoted to rehashes of his wildest remarks.

The only thing the newspapers can't explain is Savage's broad, unshakable popularity.

He gets standing ovations at rallies where Gus Savage Forever T-shirts are sold. He has the unalloyed endorsement of political wheels such as First District Congressman Charles Hayes, who calls Savage "exemplary."

He has the quiet, longstanding support of intellectuals like novelist and editor Herman Gilbert: "Every struggle of the period from the fifties through now, there's never been one he wasn't involved in," Gilbert says. "He is a bona fide civil rights leader," says circuit court judge William Cousins. "He has always been at the forefront."

In next year's election, he faces a talented young opponent, Mel Reynolds, who trails just behind him in the polls. State senator Howard Brookins may also stay in the race. But Savage "will eat his opponents up," predicts South Side newspaper publisher Hurley Green, a long-time Savage critic.

"I'm not a politician, I'm an anti-politician," Savage says. "I don't represent a district. I represent an international movement."

He says, "I beat the Machine five times. Never been a member of the Regular Democratic Organization. Refuse to accept endorsements. But yet I win."

He says, "The Gus Savage the media describes does not exist."

And he's right.

He is, in reality, anything but the buffoon you read about in the *Sun-Times*. A street-wise social critic with uncanny organizational skills, the real Gus Savage has a solid place in the city's political landscape. Former staffers describe him as a tough taskmaster who will fire people rather than tolerate mistakes. In interviews, he comes off as a man whom you must question with authority or be prepared to listen to at great length.

But he does have things to say.

To examine Gus Savage as a man and a phenomenon, I pored through his congressional and campaign records, tracked down a couple of dozen of the allies and enemies

who've played behind-the-scenes roles during his 40 years in public life, and engaged Savage in an extended interview, during which he spoke frankly about his politics and his life. He talked about childhood street fights, his family, his feelings toward whites, the quarrel he had and lost with Martin Luther King, Jr., the one he won with the police department's "Red Squad." And, of course, he spoke about what happened in the back seat of the limo.

His is an astonishing tale, one that covers the sweep of black politics in this half of the city's century.

When the interview was over, he remarked that he had stopped returning phone calls from writers and reporters. "I'm a warrior," he said. "I don't give a damn what you write."

Yeah, I think you can call him the architect of the black independents. I mean, you have to give Gus his due: He mapped out the whole path that led to the election of a black mayor.—Political consultant Sid Ordower.

When you think of the struggle for black political empowerment, you probably think of Harold Washington. By all accounts, without Savage there would have been no Mayor Washington.

Most of the battles Savage fought have been forgotten now, but for a time, they captured black Chicago's imagination. He first made the news in 1946, when he led a protest over the condition of veterans' housing. He helped organize the 1948 packing-house workers' strike, along with Charles Hayes, labor activist Addie Wyatt, and Sam Parks, now a pillar of the 20th Ward Regular Democratic Organization.

Almost every year after 1950, Savage managed the campaign of a black independent challenger to the Regular Democratic Organization. "In those days the strategy was, they knock you down and you come right back with another candidate," says political organizer Richard Barnett.

Some of Savage's forays were audacious: He put together Lemuel Bentley's 1959 run for city clerk—the first major black attempt at a citywide office—which won 60,000 primary votes; he managed Harold Washington's pathbreaking 1977 mayoral bid, which went wholly unnoticed in publications like the one you're reading now.

But sometimes he won: Savage led a contingent of distinguished Chicagoans to Gary, Indiana, to persuade political consultant and newspaper editor Chuck Stone to drop his support for Richard Hatcher's opponent, thus allowing Hatcher to become the first black big-city mayor in the United States. "It was his consciousness that aroused us," says activist Timuel Black. Savage later helped lead the fight to break the race line in the Chicago Transit Authority's largest union.

He also is credited with a founding role in the Chicago League of Negro Voters. "He was gigantic in the movement," says former steelworker and union activist Ola Kennedy. "He had the ability to excite, motivate, and organize people at a time when they needed inspiration. The real testament to him is what we were able to do under his guidance." He was instrumental in persuading Washington to run again in 1983, according to political consultant Don Rose, who helped run that campaign.

Savage ran for office five times himself and lost before he ran five times and won. Through it all he staunchly refused to have any truck with the Regular Democrats. "He comes from the bowels of black Chicago,"

says 15th Ward aldermanic chief of staff Bruce Crosby, who ran against Savage in 1982 but supports him today. "He has relationships that have stood from the day he was born to today. That's what made Harold Washington a star, and it's what's going to re-elect Gus Savage."

Savage and Washington both were students at Roosevelt University in 1950. Their stamping ground was a little restaurant called Annie's across the street from the school in the Pick-Congress Hotel. Their associates included playwright and singer Oscar Brown, Jr., Timuel Black, and Dempsey Travis, now a real-estate mogul and local historian. Over french fries at Annie's, they traded licks in heady, perpetual verbal jam session. "We used to have the damndest arguments," says Travis. Black recalls that Annie's owner let them hang out all afternoon, but he wouldn't seat them for lunch. "Strange as it may sound, at the time, blacks were not welcome at most Loop restaurants," Black says.

Savage fashioned a response: He organized black and white students to troop into Annie's at ten every morning, take over the booths, and sip coffee until the luncheon crowd had been driven away. "His method was simple," says Black. "Go in there and do not move."

In a way, it was a family legacy.

He does have roots.—Political activist Richard Barnett.

When Savage's son, Thomas, married, he gave his bride, Drella, the wedding ring that Savage's great-grandfather Alexander gave to his bride in the late 1860s. Alexander and his wife had been slaves on a plantation outside of Macon, Georgia, until Union general William T. Sherman marched through the area, freeing slaves and reducing plantations to cinders. Savage's father, Thomas, their grandson, brought his wife north during the First World War, when Northern packinghouses were recruiting blacks from Southern farms. "They had no idea they were strikebreakers," Savage says. "All they knew was, get in that boxcar and get out a day later with a paying job."

Savage's mother scrubbed floors. His father retired as a skilled steelworker and union grievance officer. He was "fiery and courageous—too much so," Savage says. "The kind of guy who would not take shit off anybody. And I mean anybody."

The family—ten in all—lived in the rear half of a "chop-up" apartment at 4212 South Cottage Grove Avenue. At the time, the east side of Cottage was white, the west side black. "To get to the lake to swim, you had to fight," Savage says. After sneaking into Comiskey Park, "you had to fight your way out of Bridgeport."

His father "would caution me that he did not want anything to happen to me, but he would not admonish me or chastise me. I realize in hindsight that he felt a little pride."

At 42nd and Cottage, Savage fell in with a local gang who called themselves the El Reys, and eventually became their leader. He says, "When I came up, you didn't have any ambitions. You didn't have any role models. All the things you aspired to were antisocial. The same things you see black kids aspire to now."

He says, "I was always in a fistfight with everybody."

He says he entered high school at the top of his class, but graduated from Wendell Phillips High School 243rd out of a class of 243. He had one saving grace: "I was artistically inclined." One of his art teachers talked the administrators at Wilson Junior

College (now Kennedy-King College) into giving him a second chance. But at Wilson, "I was no less of a troublemaker."

Fortunately, he was drafted, he says, "before they kicked me out." In the army, he scored high on military aptitude tests and was "thrown in with something I never thought existed: blacks who had achieved things."

Savage began reading voraciously to catch up with his bunkmates. He recalls making his father send him, one book at a time, a 24-volume set called *World's Greatest Poetry*.

It surprises even him that he fell so hard for verse. He says, "With all the hostility that was in me, the belligerence, and the violence, there was always a lot of dreaming. I spent a lot of time by myself. I had a large family, but I always found ways to hide away and think and dream."

One book awakened him: Gunnar Myrdal's *American Dilemma*, a pioneering analysis of racism. Before reading it, Savage had joined black servicemen in protests against discrimination on the base, but he calls those "visceral" battles. "I was simply embittered about the question of race, and I carried that into the service from my childhood." *American Dilemma* "taught me how much I didn't know about what I should know the most about," he says. "I came out of the service with an attitude: I wanted to learn."

He went through Roosevelt on the GI Bill and was offered a stipend to say on as a teaching assistant in the Department of Philosophy, but went to Kent law school, where he was an intercollegiate debating champ his first year. He was forced out during his second year after getting into an argument with a professor in which, Savage concedes, "I was disrespectful."

Gus and Harold would get mad and call each other blankety-blanks, but they wouldn't let anybody else say that about them.—Former city department head Brenetta Howell Barrett.

The most interesting thing about any politician is the relationships he forges over time. Savage has attracted steadfast loyalists, such as Herman Gilbert and Brenetta Howell Barrett—who ran the city Department of Consumer Services under Mayors Washington and Eugene Sawyer. They both wrote for community newspapers he published, helped him organize campaigns, and served on his congressional staff.

More interesting are the friendships that had their spells of rivalry. Savage has had many friends to whom he has taken exception, and enemies of whom he has spoken fondly.

Wilson Frost, for one. For the past 30 years, ward committeeman Frost has kept the Regular Democratic Organization alive in Savage's Second District—where it used to be Savage who ran the hostile outpost. Frost, a classmate at Wendell Phillips High, has beaten Savage twice in aldermanic races, beaten his son, Tommy, but unsuccessfully sponsored two candidates to run against Savage for Congress. Frost reportedly will back Savage's opponent Mel Reynolds this time. "Despite how constantly and bitterly we have opposed each other," Savage says, "he knows me."

"Gus is a formidable opponent, a fighter," Frost says. "His rhetoric in the sixties was substantially the same as it is today. And he still enjoys controversy."

The controversy extends to his friendships—as illustrated by his off-and-on support from a network of white activists. In

his first aldermanic campaign, he was actually scored by one of his black opponents for the "outside help he brought in from Hyde Park": liberal whites such as Sid Ordower, Sam Ackerman, David Canter, and Rose.

Except for Rose, they've drifted away and are hesitant to speak on the record about Savage. One recalls Savage writing newspaper columns in which he listed the officers of the then Independent Voters of Illinois, pointing out which ones were white and Jewish. Another says, "Sure, he's got certain white friends, but down deep, there is a very strong nationalistic feeling. It's hard for him to overcome that. He thought of me as a 'different' white, but in the final analysis, every white can't be like that."

Rose says, "At times he's impossible, but we've been friends long enough that it tends to roll off. His worst quality politically is that over the years he has lost many supporters with one or another feud. He and David Canter fell out over the make-up of the front page of a newspaper they were doing for Richard Hatcher in 1967. He's an extremely difficult personality."

He adds that since Savage's wife died, in 1981, "there is an erratic quality to him. Highly emotional. He'll get on a tangent and just develop a blindness around that." Rose calls Eunice, who helped run the newspapers and offered Savage constant counsel, "his true gyroscope."

Savage's thorniest friendship was with Harold Washington. Savage says they were the two main student leaders at Roosevelt. Although the student body was more than 80 percent white, Washington was elected president of the student council, Savage says, "because I was the alternative."

In 1980, both were elected freshmen congressmen. A year later, after the 1980 census was completed, Washington proposed a new legislative map that strengthened his incumbency by taking middle-class precincts away from Savage, and pushing Savage's district into the near southern suburbs. "This wasn't just another of the spats one might have with Gus over the course of 20 years—it produced a serious rupture," says Rose, who had worked closely with both men.

With some modifications, Washington's map prevailed, though some say the remap ultimately worked to Savage's benefit. The black suburban working poor have proved to be a loyal constituency. "It may have been the best thing for him," Gilbert says, "because the more middle class you are, the less you like people like Gus." Rose concurs. He says that although Savage and Washington said many of the same things, "in style and mode, the rising middle class doesn't want to hear too much of Gus's anti-white rhetoric. It's perceived as an embarrassment, while working- and lower-class blacks probably care less about the style, because he is expressing hostilities and political views which they share."

As for Washington, Savage says, "He was looking out for himself as a politician would. Don't forget, he was a professional politician"—meaning, apparently, someone who, unlike Savage, joined a Regular Democratic ward organization. By the time Washington died, Savage says, they had become friends again. He pauses, then adds, "I can't say I could have beaten him. I can't say that about Harold."

The relationship that gets you to the core of Savage's racial views is his short, tempestuous term of service to Martin Luther King, Jr. "We ended up differing, King and

I," Savage says, "The fact that I lost did not deter me in the least from supporting the position he ended up taking."

Savage had marched with King in the South. By 1966, when King came to Chicago, Savage was well enough established that King sought him out. King had dispatched his aide James Bevel to the city a month earlier, to scout out the place he should live and the issue he should focus on. Bevel and King's other aide Andrew Young were leaning toward a dilapidated stretch of West Lawndale, and felt that slum housing was the issue that most vividly belied the myth of integration in this prosperous Northern city. But before he settled in, King arranged for the issues to be debated in a small meeting held just outside the city. Young and Bevel faced Savage, who says he "was invited to be there as a representative of . . . the militant wing of the black movement in Chicago."

Savage laid out an argument that, in Rose's words, "turned out to be quite accurate and predictive." He said that middle-class South Siders were in a better position to lead the fight for racial equality; the West Side's welfare-dependent poor would not have the means to stick with King through the stormy years to come. He said that the crucial issue, of which slum housing was just an adjunct, was the exclusion of blacks from political power. That should be addressed first, Savage said, and unlike slum housing, it was a battle that could be won.

When he'd said his piece, King "came up on stage and supported Andy and Jim Bevel and that, of course, won the day," Savage says. "Once King spoke, that was it."

King struck the West Side like angelic lighting, but, "as I predicted," Savage says, King failed to change housing conditions. "The people in the building he rehabbed wouldn't even pay him rent."

More fundamentally, says Savage, "I have a question about integration as a means of liberation. It's a means but not the only means. The Irish in Northern Ireland are not pushing for integration. I think blacks in America should also consider—I don't say adopt, but consider—the strategy of independence. But blacks need more power before they're in a position to decide. We're not in a position to integrate or separate right now. King sacrificed his life but the schools in Chicago and the housing in Chicago are more segregated than ever—because he did not have the authority to integrate. Just as Elijah Muhammad and Marcus Garvey did not have the power to separate. The immediate problem is gaining enough authority to be able to decide."

He says, "I also questioned King's tactics of nonviolence, but that's another question."

The King debate marked a chapter of renewed vigor in Savage's life. He began to run for office himself, creating the model for a type of campaign that would later serve Harold Washington and Jesse Jackson: He eschewed the traditional mechanisms of ward organization, and built power around block clubs and community newspapers. After starting an unsuccessful West Side weekly, and editing Bruce Sagan's *Bulletin Newspapers*, Savage founded the *South Side Citizen Newspapers*, which thrive today under the guidance of his friend William Garth. "He was a strong believer in using the paper to boost people he liked," says Hurley Green, who runs the competing *Bulletin Newspapers*. "Anyone who went against [Mayor Richard J.] Daley, he backed."

Savage wrote a column, "Uh-Ruh," which offered detailed critiques of neighborhood businesses, pointing out which were owned by blacks, and which gyped customers. This proved to be a community service, and also built a network of influential business people. Today, says Green, the *Citizen papers* do "better than any other of the black weeklies. A lot of that has to do with the connection between Gus and Jesse Jackson, who pushes a lot of advertising business into the paper."

Savage also spent a great deal of energy inspiring and linking together block clubs and became well known in the process. By 1977, when he was walking through the streets of the South Side with mayoral candidate Harold Washington, he was so familiar that people would stop them, Herman Gilbert recalls, "and say, 'Hey, Gus! Who's that you've got with you?'"

But Washington became mayor of playing coalition politics, and it's clear that Savage does not. His current opponent Mel Reynolds has a labor liaison who pitches Reynolds to labor leaders by stressing one theme: "Trade unions have to deal from a coalition basis, and that includes all nationalities. Gus, with his rhetoric, has not been one to build coalitions across the line."

Interestingly, those people who are probably most often exposed to this rhetoric—the congressmen and congressional aides who work beside Savage daily on Capitol Hill—see his fiery racial speeches as essentially just a prop in his political theatre, not as the full measure of the man. Congressman Marty Russo says, "I've seen Gus and worked with Gus and I fly back and forth with Gus, and my bottom line with Gus is, I think he uses the black-white issue in an inflammatory way. He plays to a certain constituency and I think he would be much more effective if he didn't. But one-on-one, he is a totally different person. He's a bright guy, funny, articulate. On issues, he knows what he's talking about."

As for his attendance record, it was the worst in the House during Savage's first year, and he made no apologies about that. He said he was elected to agitate as well as legislate. But since then his voting participation has reached 90 percent.

He receives, to no one's surprise, excellent ratings from the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Abortion Rights Action League, and the AFL-CIO, among others. And he has introduced a fair amount of legislation that created jobs—primarily by increasing minority set-asides from the Department of Defense, Federal Highway Administration, and other contracting agencies of government. In 1984 he also wrote laws mandating that the Department of Housing and Urban Development spend 15 percent of its advertising dollars in black-owned media.

It's not surprising that many of these programs benefitted his constituents; in that respect, he acts as a good, traditional congressman. I couldn't determine by press time if any HUD spending went to the *Citizen papers*—publisher Garth wouldn't return my calls—but it wouldn't be unusual: There have been many instances in which Savage has created business for minority companies—and his boosters. He helped secure a defense contract potentially worth \$268 million—the largest ever awarded to a minority firm—for the Soncraft Corporation, which, according to Brenetta Barrett, employs people from his district. In 1985, Soncraft's president, Jerry Jones, co-chaired a fund-raiser for Savage that was held at Soncraft's headquarters.

Savage also was responsible for laws authorizing the construction of the new 27-story Federal office tower that will go up on Clark Street and Jackson Boulevard; among the beneficiaries of the \$44 million in set-asides for minorities and women on this project as Globetrotter's Engineering, a minority-owned company that has contributed frequently to his campaigns.

There is no indication that any of these companies perform shoddy work or evade the bidding process. But the fact that money flows to them does suggest that Savage uses his legislative position to help minority-owned businesses whenever possible. (In fact, he was in Zaire to make connections for black U.S. exporters when the limo incident occurred.)

This political agenda hasn't prevented him from having what insiders describe as an especially open relationship with Congressman William Lipinski—even though Lipinski rose through the ranks of the Regular Democratic Organization and is considered Congress's spokesman for white ethnics. One legislative aide recalls seeing Savage and Lipinski flying to Chicago together after they'd argued tooth and nail on the television show *Newsmakers*: "They were on the plane joking about it."

The more you know about Savage, the more you see why the media can't seem to get a handle on him. He's an utter contradiction: a Chicago pol without a single precinct captain, a U.S. representative who considers the separation of blacks from the United States government to be an open question, an opinion maker who could care less how the major media covers him.

And perhaps you can see why he treated the Zaire scandal as a joke—and one that he's heard before: Through most of the 1950s, Savage was subjected to surveillance by the police Intelligence Division Subversive Activities Unit, or "Red Squad," and through the 1960s by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He won possession of his own files. He says they show that for ten years the police "followed me to every meeting where I spoke, wherever I went socially, every tavern I went to. They followed me when I left home in the morning and all the way back. For ten years. And found nothing."

It is salient, he says, that the congressional hearings on the King assassination revealed that the FBI routinely compiled clandestine information on the black leader, fed it to the scoop-hungry media, then announced that it was open investigations based on the published press reports.

That seems to be the pattern in this case. The Peace Corps worker, who has not been named, has never filed any type of charges. The story was leaked to the Washington Post by an anonymous tipster, then confirmed by government officials. Based on the Post story, Congressman Barney Frank filed charges with the House Ethics Committee. (Frank would later admit to hiring a male prostitute to work in his office, then allowing the prostitute the use of his apartment, which became a haven for nongovernment business.)

As for what happened in Zaire, Savage is unrepentant. "What's wrong with a grown single man making a pass at a grown single woman and vice versa?"

He says, "Let's say that I advanced on her heavilyhandedly. That's not a crime! I'm a single grown man. She's a single grown woman. And she was not alone where she could be pressured. We were in the company of others."

He goes so far as to point out that the embassy entourage made several stops, and he and the woman were constantly in and out of the car. "She kept getting back in the same damn car—and she didn't want to?"

Before the story broke, he adds, Washington columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak reported that Republican leaders, furious at finding one of their own snagged in an ethics conflict, had drawn up a "hit list" of Democratic congressman who could be similarly smeared, and Savage was at the top. Five days after that, the U.S. Attorney General opened an investigation into an apparent conflict involving Savage's son, Tommy, who had been paid as an aide to Walter Fauntroy, the District of Columbia delegate to Congress, while simultaneously campaigning in Chicago for the Illinois house of representatives. (Tommy, like Jesse Jackson, Jr., is viewed around town as a rising young star or as a mere ride-along, depending on whom you talk to.) According to witnesses who will testify—probably this month—the hearings will focus less on Tommy than on the fact that Savage has required his congressional staffers to do campaign work for him.

Then the limo scandal broke, and then came press reports—which changed substantially over time—that Savage had acted bizarrely while on a congressional fact finding mission in China, and wound up locking himself in his room.

The newsbreaking Washington Post devoted a recent editorial to the upcoming ethics hearings on Savage, Frank, and Congressman Donald Lukens, who faces censure for having been convicted of having sex with a minor. The Post passed over the obvious distinction between the cases—Savage has not been convicted of any crime, or even charged, and has not had the chance to cross-examine his accuser—and decided that the difference between them was that Frank and Lukens had the consent of the people with whom the broke the law, while the complaint against Savage involved an allegation of assault. The Post urged the ethics committee to go lightly on Frank and Lukens, and voters to throw Savage out of office.

That advice may have an opposite result. It has stiffened the resolve of Savage's supporters, and brought anxiety to his rivals. "I live in the district, I talk to a lot of people, and even if it's one on one, in my judgment, Gus will win this race," says Alderman Robert Shaw, who has supported Savage's opponents in the past. "The media comes off as a bunch of white folks who are going to pick a congressman for black folks, and black folks tend to reject that. And I agree with them."

Tim Black says, "I think his constituency, looking at his overall record and his behavior on the question of the empowerment of black people, is not going to ask whether it's true or not. They're going to vote for Gus Savage because they believe in what he does."

Richard Barnett says, "The community will slap Gus's hand and tell him, If this is that important to you, you've got to have a little more decorum."

As for Savage, he says, "I give less than a damn" about what the various reporters write. He says he's been interviewed in South Africa and Huntsville, Alabama, and "The Washington Post is more racist." He says, "I don't go down to the white papers, the Tribune and Sun-Times, to be questioned for an endorsement. I'd rather stick it up their ass."

TRIBUTE TO TRUDY COXE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a member of my community who is being recognized for her outstanding contributions to both Rhode Island and our Nation.

Trudy Cox, of Edgewood, RI, will receive the 1990 Alumni Service Award from the Rhode Island College Alumni Association. This award is presented annually to an outstanding citizen who has made an important contribution to Rhode Island or our Nation which reflects Rhode Island college's ideals of service to humanity.

Ms. Cox's environmental efforts are well known throughout Rhode Island but perhaps not so across our Nation. Since 1977, she has worked for an outstanding national environmental organization based in Rhode Island called Save The Bay. Since 1979, Ms. Cox has served as the executive director of Save The Bay, responsible for all activities of the 13,000-member volunteer group. Under her direction, this small, local group has developed into a major presence in the environmental community throughout New England. Ms. Cox, together with the many members of Save The Bay, has helped preserve and protect our Nation's environmental and natural resources.

Ms. Cox has truly dedicated her life to saving our environment. She has published several books on environmental protection and has received awards for her past efforts. Among these citations are the Environmental Merit Award from the Environmental Protection Agency in 1984, and the 1987 Woman of the Year from the Rhode Island Women's Political Caucus.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Trudy Cox for her outstanding and exemplary efforts on behalf of our environment. Her continued concern for the environment is a model for us all. I wish her continued success in the future.

SKELTON SPEAKS AT CHRISTENING OF U.S. "JEFFERSON CITY"

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on March 24, at Newport News Shipbuilding in Norfolk, VA, my wife, Susie Skelton, christened a nuclear submarine in honor of Missouri's capital, Jefferson City. The U.S.S. *Jefferson City* is a Los Angeles class nuclear attack submarine which will sail strong and true for many years, through the depths of distant seas but close to the heart of Missouri. I submit the address that I delivered at this ceremony for inclusion in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Distinguished guests, fellow Missourians, officers, men and families of what will be

known as the U.S.S. *Jefferson City*, and employees of Newport News Shipyard. Today, every Missourian is a Jeffersonian. This is a great day for Missouri's capital city. This is a great day for Missouri. This is a great day for the U.S. Navy.

All Missourians were honored when the then Secretary of the Navy James Webb designated the name of this ship to be the U.S.S. *Jefferson City*. For my wife Susie to have been chosen by the former Navy Secretary Will Ball to sponsor this ship is the honor of a lifetime.

This is the first namesake naval vessel of the capital city of the State of Missouri, and tonight the eternal partnership begins between the people of Jefferson City and the officers and men of this nuclear-powered attack submarine.

On another day, in another place, out of the past, another great American ship was christened. The immortal poem of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow entitled "The Building of a Ship," commemorated the launching of the U.S.S. *Constitution*, Old Ironsides, which played an important role in the defense of our Nation in the War of 1812.

"Build me straight, O worthy master!
Stanch and strong, O goodly vessel,
That small laugh at all disaster,
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle!"

Those words are as appropriate today as they were in the day of the great ships of sail.

This ship, the U.S.S. *Jefferson City*, will guard our Nation's sea-lanes and protect American interests on the high seas. This ship is to be named for a great city, populated by great people whose roots are in the heart of our Nation. They are a strong people, a kind people, and a patriotic people, grateful to the U.S. Navy for selecting the name of their community for a ship that has such a high calling in our national defense. With this ship go the hopes and prayers of the people of Jefferson City and of the people of our State of Missouri. May this ship be an instrument of peace enabling the dreams and desires of all Americans to come true in a world of peace and democracy.

To the Captain of this Ship, Cmdr. Russell E. Harris, we wish you well as you lead your men through the rigorous task of preparing this vessel for its first journey to sea—to the officers and men of this ship, we wish you safety and success as you compete the difficult task ahead—and to the wives and families of the men who will go to sea in this ship, we give our heartfelt thanks, because your support is so crucial to the well-being of these men as they set about their awesome tasks.

You officers and men of the U.S.S. *Jefferson City* will do your duty much the way former generations of sailors did theirs. We know the hours are long and the tasks are arduous, but we want you to know that you carry the pride of the people of Jefferson City and of the Great State of Missouri as you are entrusted with the mission of protecting America's freedom.

Freedom is never free. It comes with a price. There is a monetary price to build this ship. There is a price for those skilled hands who made this ship. There is a price of officers and men who will sail this ship into the darkness of the depths—the price of wives and families whose husbands and sons will be gone for countless months away from home. Through the years, Americans have paid the price for freedom, just as we see it being done today. This was done with a sense of duty, to keep our country as the

bastion of freedom down through the decades. Just as we rely on our country to be the bulwark of those liberties that we enjoy daily, this ship, the U.S.S. *Jefferson City*, will be a protector of our country that embodies those freedoms.

Just as the freedom of our Nation may well depend on this ship and its officers and men doing their duty, freedom in other parts of the world depends upon the United States to maintain the beacon of liberty shining for all humanity. Whether we speak of this ship or whether we speak of our Nation, Longfellow said it best when he penned the timeless words:

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State
Sail on, O Union, strong and great
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

May God be with you. May God be your companion on all of your voyages.

RHODE ISLAND SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS OF THE YEAR

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take note of the selection of an outstanding business as the Small Business Administration's Rhode Island Small Business Owner of the Year. I am particularly proud of this year's Rhode Island winners because Jason and Susan Dittelman of East Greenwich Photo have served me personally.

The small business owner is the backbone of the American system. By investing their own money and sweat, they create jobs and wealth for the Nation. The story of the Dittelman's rise to success is a story that has been repeated from our country's beginning. Starting with their own labor, they have added 10 new jobs to the Rhode Island economy.

The Dittelman's store has also grown nearly tenfold in its floor space as they have added such features as custom frames, camera repair, electronic goods, darkroom equipment, and photo restoration work.

Like many other small business owners, Jason and Susie have been very active in their community. In addition to raising their two children, they have been active in the Boy Scouts, the Rhode Island Special Olympics, Little League, the East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce, and the East Greenwich Rotary Club.

Mr. Speaker, the entrepreneurial spirit demonstrated by Susan and Jason Dittelman represents an outstanding example for all Americans. I am proud to have them as constituents an even prouder to have them as neighbors. They have consistently gone beyond what is necessary in giving of themselves to their family, to their business and to their community.

A TRIBUTE TO FARGO SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the students of Fargo South High School for their outstanding achievement in the State and National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Fourteen students in Cheryl Watkins' advanced placement U.S. Government class won the North Dakota State championship, excelling on tests about content, principles, and applications of the Constitution. Fargo South went on to win a unit award in political philosophy at the national championship held in Washington on May 5-7.

These hard-working students make me proud of my State and optimistic for its future: Sarah Conyers, David Engberg, Heather Himmerick, Jessica McNair, Lance Myxter, Eric Pederson, Jeffery Roberts, Justin Schardin, Shad Thurlow, Melissa Tuomihinen, Brandon Volbright, Caroline Wagner, Maria Winters, and Aaron Yeater. In addition, the State bicentennial competition could not have been possible without the dedicated and voluntary efforts of district coordinator Karen Montgomerie.

Once again, I am pleased to salute the outstanding effort and achievement of North Dakota's delegation to the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Good job Fargo South! Your knowledge of and care for the Constitution will help to keep its legacy strong.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. CLOTILDE P. GARCIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give praise and credit to Dr. Clotilde P. Garcia of Corpus Christi, a doctor, teacher, and author. In addition to all these things, she is also the founder and president of the Spanish American Genealogical Association [SAGA], which explores the heritage of great Spanish Americans.

SAGA will soon host a Texas gala historical reception to honor Dr. Garcia, at which time she will be awarded Spain's Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, ordered awarded by His Majesty the King Don Juan Carlos I.

To further the honor, I submit herewith the following proclamation:

Whereas, Dr. Clotilde P. Garcia has made enormous contributions to the poor and disadvantaged citizens of Corpus Christi and Nueces County as a physician, as a past Regent Board member of Del Mar College for twenty-one years, as a mother; and

Whereas, Dr. Garcia founded the Spanish American Genealogical Association, and as the Genealogist and Historian that rediscov-

ered Texas' Last Frontier as well as authoring many books on the Rediscovery; and

Whereas, Clotilde P. Garcia will be presented with Spain's Royal American Order of Her Majesty the Queen Isabella The Catholic, ordered awarded by His Majesty the King Don Juan Carlos I;

Therefore, let it be known that the United States House of Representatives joins with the State of Texas in proclaiming May 16, 1990, "Clotilde P. Garcia, M.D. Day."

A TRIBUTE TO MAY MORGAN ROBINSON

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to May Morgan Robinson, one of my constituents who recently passed away. Mrs. Robinson was a true leader of our community and her presence will be sorely missed. She was an inspiration to all who knew her.

Raised in Yonkers, NY, she began her extraordinary lifetime of service when she became active in voter registration campaigns as a teenager. She developed a strong sense of moral, social, and political awareness as a young person that was to guide her in her quest for justice and equal rights for all Americans.

She was a founding member of the first black democratic club in Yonkers as well as the Nepperhan Community Center which she began in her home.

In the early 1950's, she was a volunteer chaperon for the Yonkers Service Club, where she escorted young people to U.S. army bases and West Point to entertain military personnel. She was also a foster mother for unwed mothers, sharing her home with young women in desperate need of a helping hand.

In the early 1960's, May Robinson was arrested for taking part in a demonstration at Yonkers City Hall where a sit-in was being staged to aid 40 families left homeless by fire. In 1963, she organized a caravan of 10 buses for the Civil Rights March on Washington. She was also elected as the first Black delegate from what was then the 25th Congressional District to a National Democratic Convention.

In 1974, the National Urban League appointed her to head its voter registration program in Yonkers. Mrs. Robinson continued until her death to campaign for candidates who are proponents of peace, women's rights, nuclear freeze, and equality and justice for all.

Mr. Speaker, May Robinson made outstanding contributions through her involvement in organizations that make our community a better place to live. Mrs. Robinson was an extraordinary American, and she will be greatly missed. Her service to our Nation has left an imprint—a better world for future generations.

HONORING KEW GARDENS SYNAGOGUE ADATH YESHURUN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Kew Gardens Synagogue Adath Yeshurun, which will mark its golden jubilee with a dinner dance on May 13 at the Beth Shalom Synagogue in Lawrence, NY.

The Kew Gardens Synagogue is one of the oldest Jewish congregations in the central Queens area of New York City. Those who established the synagogue came from many different ethnic backgrounds, including many who escaped the Holocaust in Europe and were able to come together to establish a congregation that has been a place of prayer and charity for the past 50 years. In that time the synagogue has witnessed its congregation grow from a modest 14 congregants to its now thriving community of 380 active members.

The Kew Gardens Synagogue throughout its 50-year history has been more than a house of worship. Founded by the late David Levine, it has fulfilled the need for community services for Jews and gentiles alike. The services the synagogue provides to the community include a nursery school, youth activities such as little league baseball and sports programs for all children, sabbath youth groups, educational and cultural programs for men and women, including study groups and cultural lectures given by reputed individuals from outside the synagogue. The synagogue has also developed special programs to support single parent families, and assist recent immigrants from the Soviet Union in adapting to life in the United States.

The many programs and activities were expended through the years under the stewardship of many dedicated men and women. I would especially like to honor: board of trustee members David Weil, Richard Koppel and Arnon Hiller; Vice-Presidents Gregory Binkiewicz and Hymen Arbesfeld; Treasurer Eli Mirzoeff; Financial Secretary Noah Diamond; Correspondence Secretary Simon Mietles; and Recording Secretary Nathan Rahimi for their timeless dedication over the years to the Synagogue and the Kew Gardens community. At present, the synagogue is led by President Fred Friedman in partnership with Rabbi Dr. Barnard Rosenweig, the spiritual leader of the Kew Gardens Synagogue. These men, with the help of the other members of the synagogue, have worked diligently to adapt to the ever changing needs of the Kew Gardens community.

The Kew Gardens Synagogue has survived many trials and tribulations during its first half century, but it has survived and prospered as a place the community turns to in times of joy and need. I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Kew Gardens Synagogue Adath Yeshurun on its 50th anniversary and to extend the hope that the next 50 years will be as successful as its first.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHERNOBYL

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, with each passing anniversary of the April 26, 1986, Chernobyl nuclear disaster, we learn more and more about the devastating toll on the surrounding population and environment. Within the last few months, information about the full extent of this tragedy, previously concealed by the Soviet Government, is slowly coming to light.

The devastating consequences of Chernobyl, Mr. Speaker, are found everywhere. The consequences are found in the poisoning of the surrounding environment, with many places unfit for human habitat; farm animals born deformed; deadly crops, berries and mushrooms. They are found in the astounding economic consequences which, according to estimates by Soviet economists, amount to over \$300 billion.

But much more importantly, the consequences are found in the devastating effect on human beings. They are found in lives lost—some 300, according to Yuriy Shcherbak, a deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet's Environmental Subcommittee. They are found in the deterioration of the health of thousands upon thousands among the surrounding population in Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Russian republic, as the incidences of leukemia, thyroid cancer and other radiation-related illnesses among the population have grown dramatically and continues to grow. The consequences are also found on the faces of these surrounding populations—faces which display fear, uncertainty, and anxiety about the future. Indeed the psychological effects of Chernobyl—both on those who were uprooted and evacuated from their homes and on the many thousands who stayed unknowingly when they should have been evacuated—may be as traumatic as the physical effects. And, Mr. Speaker, the consequences are found in a crisis of trust in official Soviet bodies that confused or hid the full tragedy of Chernobyl.

At long last, Soviet officials are beginning to recognize the profound crisis of trust that Chernobyl engendered and are beginning to address its effects. The Ukrainian ministry of health, with its new head, Yuriy Spizhenko, is increasingly revealing Chernobyl's medical consequences. And on April 22, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers accepted a new 16-billion-ruble plan to assist Chernobyl's victims over the next 3 years.

That the truth is emerging about Chernobyl and some action is being taken is due to persistent pressure by independent groups such as green world and the popular movement Rukh in Ukraine which fought to break through the Soviet Government's "conspiracy of silence." In the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, 80 miles from Chernobyl, 70,000 people turned out for a commemorative meeting on the April 26 anniversary sponsored by Rukh. Leaders of the demonstration called for a drastic reduction of the nuclear energy industry and

stressed the importance of securing genuine sovereignty for Ukraine. In the Byelorussian city of Gomel, workers went on strike to demand that their region be declared a disaster zone. Mr. Speaker. There is growing recognition that the consequences of Chernobyl, and perhaps even the catastrophe itself, might have been avoided if the people of Ukraine and Byelorussia had a greater role in determining their own fate. The recent republican elections in Ukraine and Byelorussia, with significant victories by democratic, progressive candidates, given cautious hope that the horrible consequences of Chernobyl will be dealt with in a more rational, humane way than they have in the past.

TRIBUTE TO LEE AND ROSE ELDER

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of this body two great African-Americans whose accomplishments and achievements are worthy of note, particularly at this juncture in our history. I am speaking of Lee and Rose Elder, the consummate golf professional and his business manager and wife.

This year the Elders will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Lee Elder Invitational Tournament, August 17-19 in Nashville, TN. This is a phenomenal tradition that has continued in the face of numerous obstacles for 20 consecutive years. I invite you to join me in offering congratulations to them for this stellar accomplishment.

In 1974, the Elders created the Lee Elder Scholarship Fund. The scholarship fund was established primarily to provide financial scholarships to qualified, deserving, and financially disadvantaged minority youths. Since its inception, over 85 scholarships have been awarded, and the Lee Elder Invitational Tournament has been the prime source of financial support for those awards and the scholarship fund.

The tournament is an excellent example of the commitment of Lee and Rose Elder. VIP's, celebrities, professionals, and amateurs from the world of sports, entertainment and the arts, politics, education, religious, and business along with the other guests sensitive to the need to help youths achieve their educational goals have been consistent supporters of this tradition. They have shared in the ultimate triumph of the Lee Elder Tournament—generating funds for academic scholarships through quality tournament productions which have created youth training experiences, as well as good times, fond memories, and lasting friendships for the participants.

The Elders have taken the lead in creating programs to provide opportunities for youth advancement and development in education, in sports and in the business of sports. Their emphasis on youth education, business training, personal development, and pursuit of excellence come directly out of their life experiences.

Robert Lee Elder was born in Dallas, TX, July 14, 1934. While still a child, he moved with his family to Los Angeles, CA, where he resided until 1966 when he moved to Washington, DC. Here he met and later married Rose Harper of Washington, DC, a noted golfer in her own right. Her perspicuity and business training enabled her to be his business manager.

Lee Elder became a professional golfer in 1959, seasoning his play by participating in tournaments throughout the United States sponsored and conducted by the United Golfers Association. In the fall of 1967, he attended the Professional Golfers Association training school. Successfully completing its course, he became a member of the prestigious PGA Tour.

In his first full year as a tour rookie, Lee Elder made his dramatic entrance onto the professional circuit finishing in the top 60 money winners in the country—a first for a black golfer.

His outstanding play had a marked impact on the Nation. Finishing in the money in his first nine events, he found himself 1-on-1 with Jack Nicklaus in a nationally televised historic tournament playoff. Although Nicklaus eventually prevailed, Lee Elder became an instant star and a household word.

Lee Elder has been recognized both in the United States and abroad for his professional and personal achievements. He serves on the National Advisory Board of Goodwill Industries of America and on the board of directors of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Boys Club. He has been honorary chairman of the annual March of Dimes Golf Tournament for 5 years. He is also a member of the Grambling University Athletic Foundation, Concerned Athletes Against Apartheid, a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and he is a Mason.

Although the demands of a touring professional golfer are strenuous, they have never kept Lee Elder away from providing exhibitions and clinics for youth in the District of Columbia and around the country. These events are designed to stimulate interest in golf, to raise scholarship funds for disadvantaged and underprivileged youth, or to guide youth toward more positive and constructive ways of living. He has been consistently instrumental in securing thousands of dollars worth of equipment and convincing and coordinating other professional golfers to donate their time to these programs.

Rose Elder is an accomplished businesswoman and entrepreneur in the fields of special events management, golf tournament direction, foundation management, and public and media relations. She was a U.S. delegate to the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics. In addition to being the president and chief executive officer of Rose Elder & Associates, Inc., she is the executive director and founder of ESMII—Elder Sports Management and Instructional Institute. ESMII was established in 1986 under the Lee Elder Scholarship Fund and is designed to increase minority participation in jobs and career opportunities in the sports industry, rather than on the playing courts and fields. It provides exposure, information, training, and experience for the interested youth and is a catalyst in finding part-time, full-time,

and internship opportunities in sports related organizations.

One program of which Rose Elder is particularly proud was the historic ESMII Youth Delegation to the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, Korea. This program was designed to expose minority American youth to the experiences and operations of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games and made the youth available as volunteers to the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee [SLOOC]. The youth participated in the Youth Camps organized by the SLOOC Youth Camp Directors, which allowed them to interact with the young adults from the other Olympic nations.

Rose Elder is involved in a variety of civic and community organizations. She is a member of the board of trustees of the City National Bank in Washington, DC, a member of the board of trustees of the Lincoln Theater Foundation, and a member of the board of trustees of the National Association of Christians and Jews. She is a commissioner of the D.C. Baseball Commission, a member of the board of directors of Junior Achievement of Metropolitan Washington, Inc., and a member of the D.C. Stadium Advisory Committee. Mrs. Elder is also a player-manager of the PGA Tour and a member of the International Protocol Association.

Please join me in congratulating these two people for their good works and their involvement for the betterment of our society.

"CARESAVE"—A NEW WAY TO CUT HEALTH COSTS

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, the No. 1 overriding concern that I hear when I meet with my constituents, whether it is at the town meetings, in the office, or on the phone, is the continuing rise in health care cost. The cost of health care in America comprises almost 10 percent of the GNP. This cost has been shifting from employer to employee. It seems that lately we cannot turn on the television or read a newspaper without a news item concerning the cost of health care. The cost of health insurance is getting more and more expensive which is causing many individuals and businesses to go without any health insurance or with a deductible so high it's like not having any insurance at all.

But there is relief in sight. There is a company in my district by the name of CareSave Outpatient Center, Ltd. that is reversing the rising tide of health care cost.

CareSave is a one-stop community-owned outpatient diagnostic and treatment center, community partners working together in health care services.

The CareSave concept is an idea whose time has come. It allows individuals to own an interest in private medical facilities, to share in the financial success of the company while at the same time controlling the cost of health care services.

CareSave puts health care into the hand of those who need it the most, the residents,

self-insured employers, HMO's, and private industry.

CareSave is a prime example of what the American enterprising spirit can do, by seeing a problem and a need and solving that problem and need through hard work, long hours, and self-sacrifice.

CASA PROGRAM: CHAMPIONS FOR CHILDREN

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, late last month I attended the opening session of the annual conference of the National Court-Appointed Special Advocate Program [CASA], held in New Orleans.

Our colleague in the House—a great and charming person—Representative LINDY BOGGS attended the session and extended a warm and gracious Louisiana welcome to all the conferees.

I was honored to receive the president's award at the CASA conference for my support for CASA over the years and especially for having aided in obtaining a \$650,000 line item for CASA in the fiscal year 1991 Justice Department Appropriation.

A whole lot of the credit for this funding, however, should go to the chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee, Representatives NEAL SMITH and HAL ROGERS. They have been extraordinarily receptive and supportive of CASA over the past few years. Credit, too, goes to Judge Tom McDonald, the president of the National CASA Association and juvenile court judge in my district.

For those of our colleagues who are not familiar with CASA, it is a program which provides volunteers to help neglected and abused children who are in the court system. Too many of the Nation's young people are not served by today's overworked and overburdened court system, and their guardians-ad-litem and their caseworkers cannot take up the slack.

CASA volunteers usually have only one child to look after and nurture. All evidence indicates that CASA kids fare better in court, have more chance to avoid institutionalization and eventually function in today's society because of CASA caseworkers. Typically, these are volunteer workers, and, subsequently, the CASA program is more cost effective than traditional child advocacy programs.

Our Louisville CASA Program, under the strong leadership of Sally Erny, has grown in tandem with the other 393 grassroots CASA organizations which have opened all over the country.

CASA programs do good work, and I urge my colleagues to visit their local CASA program to see these champions for children in action.

DEDICATED TEACHER INTERESTS STUDENTS IN CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, these are truly amazing times in which we live. It seems as if almost daily history is being made across the globe. The cry for freedom and democracy has been seen in the most unlikely places and has prevailed over even the most oppressive of regimes.

Today's generation of Americans indeed are fortunate for we have never had to endure nor experience a struggle for freedom as our forefathers did or as much of the world is undergoing today. Undoubtedly, history has many lessons to provide. Perhaps freedom's greatest safeguard against ever having to experience such a struggle again is a knowledge, a willingness, and an ability to learn from previous experiences and mistakes.

For this reason it is with great respect and admiration that I commend the efforts of Ms. Roberta Richardson, a reading teacher with the Baltimore County schools. Through the voluntary efforts of Ms. Richardson, thousands of schoolchildren will learn about the formation of our Nation and the Constitution as a result of the We the People * * * Bicentennial Programs on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

This program along with the We the People * * * text will introduce students to the philosophical ideas of our Founding Fathers and the forces which shaped and influenced the writing of our Constitution.

Indeed, there could not be a more appropriate time to study the formation of our country as around the world people struggle to achieve independence and self-determination. Through the efforts of such people as Ms. Roberta Richardson, students will achieve a greater understanding of the struggle and hardships that so many endured to secure our freedom.

All too often, we are too quick to forget the sacrifices others have made for us. Because of the hard work and dedication of persons like Ms. Roberta Richardson, future generations will be conscious of how and why our Nation was created and the foundation upon which it stands. With such knowledge, the chance of losing that freedom is much more unlikely, for we must remember that we are all charged with the responsibility of ensuring that freedoms reign both today and in the future. The cost of freedom is a precious one and its maintenance demands the greatest of care. As Thomas Paine said, "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it."

Unfortunately, we often become apathetic in our care and attention to the freedoms which we so greatly enjoy. Hopefully, due to the efforts of such people as Ms. Richardson, we can encourage greater participation and interest in the governing of our great land. Sadly enough, only a minority of the voting public takes advantage of that right. It is even more discouraging when one considers that a lower

turnout can be expected on election days when it rains. Yet, in many nations, voter turnout is over 90 percent despite violence and threats to voters. Sadly, we have become a nation which neglects its right to vote because of rain, while in other countries voters are literally dodging bullets to cast their vote. I only can hope that this trend does not continue and that more individuals such as Ms. Richardson realize the need to teach our Nation's young people about the values, responsibilities, and opportunities this great Nation has to offer.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I commend Ms. Roberta Richardson for her dedication and commitment to teaching Baltimore County students the importance and need for active and responsible citizenship. Through her efforts, she not only has made this a better community but a better Nation as well.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION AND WOMEN'S COALITION TEAM UP TO BUILD BETTER FUTURE FOR ST. CROIX

HON. RON de LUGO

OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, since Hurricane Hugo swept through the U.S. Virgin Islands nearly 8 months ago, the people of the Virgin Islands have been tremendously busy recovering and rebuilding. With the help of Government agencies, they have been rebuilding thousands and thousands of houses, businesses, and community facilities.

In this flurry of activity, I recently received word of one very important Federal loan on the island of St. Croix that stands out in my mind. This relatively modest loan of \$95,000 represents great hope for some of the most troubled people in the Virgin Islands and shows the immense potential when Government agencies and private community groups work together for the common good.

I am speaking of a loan from the U.S. Farmers Home Administration to the Women's Coalition of St. Croix. This loan will enable the women's coalition, which does a superlative job of counseling and helping battered women and children, buy a building for its office and crisis intervention services. It is just a small loan, but it will make a big difference for these people who are rebuilding their lives and deserve all the help we can provide.

This loan represents teamwork on the part of two of the most outstanding public and private agencies in our community. The women's coalition, under the courageous leadership of Mary Mingus, has been providing valuable services under tough conditions for many years now. Relying on volunteers and local support, it has been able to offer comfort, counseling, and new strength to women and children trying to rebuild their lives. I am pleased to see the women's coalition getting this assistance from the Federal Government so it can expand its service.

I am not surprised that, with all the lending agencies in the Virgin Islands, it is the Farmers Home Administration that is making this loan. I have been very impressed by Farmers Home since Hurricane Hugo hit our islands. This Agency, under the able leadership of Regional Director Bernice Murray, responded to the hurricane with determination and creativity. Despite innumerable obstacles in the days when we had no power or phone or communications in the Virgin Islands, Farmers Home shipped in supplies and personnel and reached out to provide services that are essential to rebuilding. Bernice Murray saw the need and she made sure that Farmers Home met that need to the very best of its abilities.

It gives me great pleasure to see the women's coalition and Farmers Home Administration working hand in hand to provide a better future for our community.

**TRIBUTE TO CONGREGATION
BETH SHALOM OF POMPTON
LAKES, NJ, ON ITS 55TH ANNI-
VERSARY**

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest reverence and sense of pride that I rise today to salute an outstanding house of worship which, for more than a half century has been a spiritual focal point and a beacon of faith for countless numbers of worshippers of the Jewish faith in the greater northern New Jersey area.

I am speaking of Congregation Beth Shalom of Pompton Lakes, NJ, which is celebrating its 55th anniversary this year. In honor of this historic occasion, Congregation Beth Shalom is holding a gala dinner-dance on Saturday, May 12. I know this event will be a great success, which will be a tribute to the dedicated efforts of the 55th anniversary committee: Dora Mester, general chairperson; Louis H. Katz, cochairman; Dr. Louis M. Lees and Brain Gordon, ad-journal; Barbara Goll, Debbie Lees, and Sandra Yenck, dinner; Geri Klinger, ad-journal pictures, and Nahum Mester, member-at-large.

Mr. Speaker, I know, too that the success of this landmark event will also be an enduring tribute to Congregation Beth Shalom's guiding spiritual force, Rabbi Bernard Schecter, who has helped lead the congregation to this fine moment in its history.

Mr. Speaker, Congregation Beth Shalom had its beginnings in 1933, when a small number of Jewish families in the Pompton Lakes area gathered for a wedding celebration. Initially, the congregation met in a room in the Washington Building on Wanaque Avenue and later in Schlessinger's Hotel on Wanaque Avenue. The idea of Jewish families sharing cultural and religious activities grew to the point that a formal center was needed.

Jennie Wecht Feinbloom was a guiding light at this time. The solution to this need for a center was to have a religious school and social functions in an apartment in the Risden Building on Wanaque Avenue, which was tragically destroyed by fire 2 years ago. At first,

there were weekend rabbis. The first full-time Hebrew schoolteacher was the late Dave Goldberg.

When these facilities became inadequate, the home of Henry Hershfield on Wanaque Avenue was purchased and renovated so that it contained a sanctuary, classrooms, and meeting areas. When the Hershfield facility, in turn, became inadequate, a new building was needed. It was indeed my honor and privilege to be in attendance when ground was broken for the new building in 1967.

Mr. Speaker, at this juncture the name of the congregation became Beth Shalom, and a modern building was erected on Passaic Avenue in Pompton Lakes. Several years ago, a Holocaust Torah was rededicated at Beth Shalom and has been a constant reminder of the past and a link to future generations.

Today, Congregation Beth Shalom continues to maintain an excellent Hebrew school, a hard-working auxiliary, social and social action committees, religious services, and all the other activities spearheaded by the dedicated congregation officers and board members.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present the history of this distinguished congregation that has become a vital part of the lives of so many people of the Jewish faith in the northern New Jersey area. As Congregation Beth Shalom celebrates its 55th anniversary, I know that you and all of our colleagues here in Congress will want to join me in extending our warmest greetings.

**COMMENDATION OF FRANK J.
PASQUERILLA**

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Frank J. Pasquerilla as he is about to be honored by the Sons of Italy. Frank Pasquerilla embodies the American dream come true. Mr. Pasquerilla is a self-made man, rising through the ranks of the Crown American Corp. to become its sole owner.

In addition to Mr. Pasquerilla's devotion to his business interests and family, he has made extensive community and philanthropic investments. Mr. Pasquerilla was State president of Pennsylvania Jaycees, trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, delegate to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention from the 35th Senatorial District, president of the Greater Johnstown Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Economic Development Corp. Johnstown Area Regional Industries, Inc., trustee of Notre Dame University, and a trustee of International Council of Shopping Centers. This is only a small sampling of his achievements.

The breadth of Frank Pasquerilla's contributions can be matched only by the recognition and exaltation he has received for his endeavors. Frank was the recipient of the Prime Minister's Silver Anniversary Medal from the State of Israel, Government of Italy, recipient of the Assisi Award from St. Francis College, Loretto, PA, and he received the Arthur Young/

Venture Magazine Entrepreneur of the Year Award.

Mr. Speaker, on May 12, 1990, Mr. Pasquerilla will be honored at the Purple Aster Ball, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. I wish to extend both my sincere congratulations and whole-hearted thanks for Mr. Frank J. Pasquerilla's service to Pennsylvania as well as the Nation.

**RESOLUTION REGARDING GRAZING
ON PUBLIC LANDS FROM
THE ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS'
ASSOCIATION**

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I am placing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a resolution signed by 4,256 Arizona individuals representing 120 different occupations who are concerned about misleading media reports about the impact of livestock grazing on America's public lands.

I am a cosponsor of House Joint Resolutions 496, designating the week of June 10 through June 16, 1990, as "Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Week." Cattle and other livestock grazing on our public lands is a historic use which helped to build and strengthen America during its westward expansion. Livestock grazing remains a fundamental and important use of public lands.

On behalf of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, I am pleased to present for my colleagues attention, the text of the resolution presented to me:

**RESOLUTION REGARDING GRAZING ON PUBLIC
LANDS**

Whereas, Cattle Grazing on the Public Lands of the western states is a significant part of a healthy economy in those states; and

Whereas, beef calves raised on Public Lands of the west are a significant part of the American Food Chain as well as America's agricultural economy; and

Whereas, contrary to the opinion of environmental activists, the western livestock industry is not an isolated, freestanding, expendable segment in America; and

Whereas, false information on cattle grazing in the west is being presented as truth to the American public and was so presented on January 9, 1990, on NBC's Today Show: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That state and federal legislators be informed that removal of cattle from public lands would be disruptive to the economy of the western states as well as the American food chain and would adversely affect the Consumer Price Index; and be it

Further resolved, That these legislators be informed of the determination of the undersigned that management of public lands should continue for multiple-use, including cattle grazing, as a practice vital to the preservation of resources, the continued productivity of those rangeland resources and the well being of wildlife.

(Signed by 4,256 signatures representing 120 different occupations.)

TRIBUTE TO DR. DAVID FARBER

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great friend and humanitarian from Reading, PA, Dr. David Farber. I am pleased to inform my colleagues in the House that Dr. Farber has been selected to receive the 1990 Maimonides Award of the Israel Bonds Committee. Dr. Farber will receive the Maimonides Award at a special dinner at the Berkleigh Country Club in Kutztown, PA, on June 7, 1990.

Dr. Farber was born in Cleveland in 1914 and earned his bachelor of arts and doctor of medicine degrees at the Ohio State University. He then went on to serve in the Coast Guard during the Second World War. After completing his residency in Philadelphia in 1947, Dr. Farber settled in Reading, and we have been blessed with his presence these past 33 years.

Dr. Farber is a model citizen, actively and intimately involved in community affairs. For instance, he has served as president of the Berks County Medical Society, the Reading Jewish Federation, the Keshet Zion Synagogue, and the Berkleigh Country Club. Professionally, he has been an active member of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the American Academy of Ophthalmology, and a diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology. Thus, Dr. Farber's devotion to his fellow man and community is beyond doubt.

Mr. Speaker, although this listing alone is reason enough to understand why Dr. Farber was chosen as the 1990 recipient of the Maimonides Award, it is in the areas of foreign policy that Dr. Farber's expertise and concern for humanity is most immediately felt. Deeply alarmed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons, Dr. Farber has been active with various groups in increasing societal awareness about nuclear proliferation and the impact this might have upon the international system as we now know it. Having cultivated a tremendous insight into the intricacies of foreign policy, Dr. Farber is constantly developing, refining, and promoting workable solutions to the toughest problems confronting diplomats and presidents. He is also a staunch defender of human rights and principled government. Finally, his unwavering support for Israel can serve as a guideline for us all as we try to foster real and permanent solutions to the intertwined national, religious, and economic problems which plague the Middle East. If more citizens followed Dr. Farber's lead in struggling with these tough issues, there is no doubt that our job as legislators in Congress would be made much easier.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor for me to count Dr. Farber as one of my close and personal friends, and I want to congratulate him on this most auspicious occasion. I am sure that the rest of my colleagues join me in extending our best wishes to Dr. Farber, and we look forward to working with him as we strive to construct a more humane and just world order.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY EQUITY ACT OF 1990

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am today joining Mr. MATSUI in introducing the Small Property and Casualty Insurance Company Equity Act of 1990, in order to correct a gross inequity that exists between the current tax treatment of small property and casualty insurance companies and the current tax treatment of small life insurance companies.

Small casualty and property insurance companies play an essential function in the insurance industry, by enhancing the level of competition within the industry and by providing coverage in areas where other companies often fear to tread. However, small property and casualty companies are more at risk than are the large diversified companies to the vagaries of nature—massive earthquakes and damaging hurricanes, such as those suffered recently by California and our Southeastern States. Small property and casualty insurance companies also are subject to surplus requirements that limit the amount of premiums they can write, thus making it difficult for such companies to grow.

Instead of imposing an impediment to the existence of small property and casualty companies, the tax law should at least provide a level playing field for such companies in relation to small life insurance companies.

Life insurance companies have the benefit of actuarial tables to aid in the prediction of losses, which makes the life insurance business inherently less risky than the property and casualty business. Small life insurance companies—those with total assets of less than \$500,000,000—are entitled to the small life insurance company deduction under section 806 of the Internal Revenue Code.

This legislation will put small property and casualty insurance companies and small life insurance companies on an equal footing for tax purposes. Under the bill, the small company deduction now applicable to life insurance companies would be made available to property and casualty companies of similar size. Thus, a small property and casualty company with asset of less than \$500 million would be entitled to exclude from its insurance company income 60 percent of the first \$3 million of insurance company income earned each year. The special deduction would be decreased by 15 percent for every insurance dollar earned in excess of \$3 million. Thus, the small company deduction would phase out once insurance income reached \$15 million for the year.

The same limitations that currently apply to small life insurance companies, for purposes of determining their assets and their insurance income, would apply to the deduction allowable to small property and casualty companies.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to co-sponsor this important legislation and to work for its prompt enactment, so that small property and casualty companies and small life in-

surance companies will be subject to equal tax treatment.

LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE POLICY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1985

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1980, as amended by the Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act Amendments of 1985. Few are unaware of the frustration States within the Midwestern compact, to which my home State of Michigan belongs, and in other compacts, have experienced under the Federal mandates of this legislation. Yet, the Federal Government has little role under the act beyond the purely technical advisory role, and that of rebate collector, assigned to the Secretary of the Department of Energy.

However, experts including the Office of Technology Assessment have reported recently that the volume of radioactive waste generated in this country has been reduced by half in the past decade, and is expected to further decline. Currently, 19 total sites are planned to house waste which could be more than adequately stored by at most 5, and more likely, 2, sites.

Thus, my legislation would prohibit the siting of low level radioactive waste facilities in areas with more than 18 inches of annual rainfall. Not only should this result in an optimum number of sites, this concept is advocated by many environmental organizations in order to protect water supplies from contamination. Furthermore, my bill would pursue other sound environmental policies by prohibiting shallow land burial in areas of eligibility, and putting responsibility for class C waste squarely on the shoulders of the Federal Government, where waste with a radioactive half life of 500 years belongs.

In order to protect compacted States, my legislation would indemnify them from any financial and legal liability which resulted from its provisions. Furthermore, in order to protect the taxpayers of both sited and other compacted States, it would create a \$150 million fund to be used at the Secretary of Energy's discretion for the purpose of paying claims such as those which might be put forward by members of a compact against a site State. This is an appropriate use of Federal dollars, since the requirements themselves were made by our Federal Government.

However, the bill would retain the current surcharge structure and final milestone. It sets site location criterion which would allow some States which are currently furthest along in the siting process to continue. Thus, it would leave in place incentives for the current sites to remain open, while resulting in an optimal number of two to five sites put forward by experts. Indeed, experts also point out that most projected sites plan to recoup their capital and operating cost by raising fees for disposal;

thus a higher waste volume at each site should reduce fees to generators.

I hope I may have the support of my colleagues not only from Michigan and the Midwest compact but that of those who represent other compacts as well. If so few sites are needed, the Federal Government can and should intervene to ensure they are placed in the environmentally safest areas.

BUSH IS RIGHT ON LITHUANIA AND JAPAN

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, many on both sides of the aisle have criticized the President recently for his decisions to exempt Japan from our unfair traders list as well as his refusal to impose economic sanctions on the Soviet Union for its Lithuania policy. Mr. Speaker, President Bush is right on both of these issues and instead of being criticized he should be commended for his courageous action and supported on a bipartisan basis.

Mr. Speaker, one of the strengths of the Democratic party should be to support the President when he makes the right decision, especially on foreign policy.

The bottom line on the Lithuania issue is that we cannot undercut Gorbachev at a time that he is trying to reform the Soviet system and negotiate arms control treaties with the United States. While we strongly support self-determination for the Lithuania people, we cannot jeopardize our entire relationship with Gorbachev by weakening him with sanctions.

Mr. Speaker, in the future the United States and Japan will be key players on the world scene. Antagonizing Japan by placing them on a list of unfair traders at a time when we are negotiating with them to remove trade barriers to United States products would be counterproductive especially after Japan has already made some internal structural economic adjustments to lower their exports to the United States. Instead of bashing Japan, let us start working with them. Again, the President, should be supported strongly.

SMALL BUSINESS IN AMERICA: GOOD NEWS AND BAD NEWS

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have this opportunity to share with colleagues my thoughts regarding the state of small business in America. As this is Small Business Week, it is fitting that we examine the issues facing small business in America.

On a national level, the state of small business—in both the number of new business formations and business failures—was very healthy in 1989. The total number of new business formations was 677,394 in 1989, very close to the 685,095 in 1988, and mark-

ing the fourth year in which new incorporations averaged at least 675,000 per year. Business failures witnessed the third straight year of decline with only 49,719 in 1989. This is particularly impressive given the large number of new business formations over the past few years.

While the news for small business nationally is good, on a regional basis the news is both good and bad. In New England, and my home State of Connecticut, the news has not been very good. New England new business formations declined by 12.3 percent, while business failures increased by 22.3 percent. Given the impending reductions in the defense budget, and the high per capita defense spending in New England, the outlook does not hold great promise.

The question which we must address, Mr. Speaker, is how to spur economic growth in areas like New England where small business is being hit the hardest. The urgency surrounding this issue rests completely on the fact that without a vibrant small business environment, economic growth cannot be sustained, let alone bolstered. For example, while we in Congress congratulate ourselves on tackling the savings and loan crisis last year, we are now learning the full ramifications of one definitely unintended consequence of this legislation. I am sure that many of my colleagues have heard from small businessmen and businesswomen in their districts who are being denied lines of credit, or badly needed loans by their banks. And most of these businesses have been exemplary borrowers, never missing a payment or defaulting on any loans.

Currently, there are several issues pending in Congress with which small business is keenly interested, family and medical leave, health insurance availability, repeal of section 2036(c), funding for the Small Business Innovative Research [SBIR] Program to name just a few. These are important issues, Mr. Speaker, and will be addressed. However, if we do not act quickly to ease the financial crisis which has already begun to force many small businesses into failure and left thousands of others teetering on the brink of failure, there will be no small businesses around to care.

The intrinsic value of small business to the U.S. economy and our proud free market heritage demands that we take action now. The money supply and credit must be eased in a coordinated, careful, but expedited fashion. Not next month, or next year, but today. If we allow our small businesses to go under, we will only exacerbate the regional effects of declining defense spending, the number of insolvent thrifts and banks, and bring to an abrupt halt the 7 years of economic growth which we have enjoyed this decade.

THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the up-

coming retirement of nine teachers at J. Taylor Finely Junior High School in Huntington, Long Island. This distinguished group of educators will be honored on May 22, and the gratitude of their community is in order for the day because of the scores of years they collectively have brought to their jobs and the thousands of lives they have touched during their tenures.

The nine are William J. Boyd, Jr., Charles F. Carcano, Remo A. Cavalluzzi, Ronald B. Cuppernull, David P. McGrath, William H. Moles, Lucy Kang Sammis, Peter J. Shello, and Stanley C. Vansant.

Mr. Speaker, the American historian Henry Brooks Adams once wrote, "A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops." Indeed, the contributions of these nine teachers will go far beyond the classes they held or the papers they graded. They have affected the minds, hearts and souls of the young people of Huntington. It is difficult to imagine a more worthwhile or gratifying calling in life.

I'm sure that my colleagues join me today in wishing the best to each of these individuals as they move forward in life. Their contributions will not be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO A.A. MILLIGAN

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me special pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and valued friend Arthur Achille "Bud" Milligan, who is being honored, on May 19, by the Ventura County Economic Development Association, for his contributions as a visionary community leader, entrepreneur, and philanthropist.

Bud Milligan entered the economic and philanthropic community in 1940, after completing business studies at Stanford University, when he began work at the bank his grandfather founded in 1882. Two years later, he answered his country's call, entering the U.S. Navy where he served through the end of World War II.

In 1955, Bud became president of the Bank of A. Levy, and in the following 23 years, under his stewardship, the bank grew from one office and \$14 million to 20 offices and over \$329 million.

This tremendous growth came as a result of Bud's commitment to putting the bank's resources to work locally. The bank played a large part in financing the Oxnard Frozen Food Cooperative, assuring that millions of dollars in farm income would be used to benefit the local community.

With Bud Milligan as president the bank earned a national reputation. He was appointed to the Select Task Force to Fight Inflation under President Jimmy Carter. In 1977, he was elected president of the American Bankers Association, becoming the leader of the country's 14,000 banks.

Bud Milligan has made numerous contributions to the community. He has served as president, trustee, chairman, and director of

more than a dozen philanthropic and community groups and agencies, including president of the Thatcher School, and the Ventura County chairman of CARE, Inc. Bud was also instrumental in the merging of the Community Chest and AID Givers into the United Way of Ventura.

In 1959, Bud and the board of directors established a foundation, the Achille Levy Foundation, which has donated more than \$1 million to local community philanthropic organizations and scholarships to graduating high school seniors.

Mr. Speaker, across our country, communities are struggling with social and economic problems. I would suggest that had these communities had the benefit of their own version of Bud Milligan, this country would be far ahead. Bud is a man who understands the value of service, and is respected as much for his compassion, as his superior business skills.

On May 19, Bud will become the second recipient of the Ventura County Economic Development Association's "Hall of Fame Award." Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to have known and worked with Bud in both a personal and professional capacity. For many years, he chaired my reelection committee, and for many more, he provided wise and sage advice. Please join me in honoring Bud Milligan and his wife Jean for their service and leadership both to his community and country. He has truly enriched the lives of those who know him and many that do not, and I will always value his friendship.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the principles of individual and national freedom and the elimination of racial, ethnic, and religious discrimination have been guiding principles for the development of democracy in India, the world's most populous democracy. All of us who support these key democratic principles wish India success in achieving the full implementation of these key principles as quickly as possible.

In recent years, however, India has been plagued with increasing religious and ethnic violence in many sections of the country, most notably in Punjab and Kashmir. In response to sectarian violence, the Government of India has unfortunately resorted to violence and brutal repression. I rise today to reaffirm my strong belief that all parties in these disputes must recommit themselves to condemn all acts of violence and terrorism, whenever they occur and regardless of who the perpetrators may be. There is no room for violence and terrorism, on any side, in this process. These can only serve to undermine a true and lasting peace between all the peoples of India. Just and lasting settlements in these disputes can

be achieved only through peaceful negotiations, conducted in good faith, between the Indian Government and the ethnic minorities in Punjab, Kashmir and elsewhere in India.

The press, both Indian and worldwide, and nonpartisan human rights organizations, including Amnesty International, have repeatedly documented human rights abuses in Punjab and Kashmir. In seeking to suppress dissent and separatism, the Government of India has resorted to violence and has forgotten the principles of democracy upon which India was founded. I call upon the Government of India to renounce the use of excess force, to stop the human rights abuses, and to honor the commitments for regional autonomy which were an integral part of the formation of India in 1947.

Today, the Government of India persists in a deplorable policy of prohibiting the world's press and human rights organizations, including Amnesty International, from areas such as Punjab and Kashmir. This self-destructive policy allows unsubstantiated rumors to fan the flames of extremism. To regain the respect and support of the international community, as well as the respect and support of ethnic minorities, the Government of India must not fear to conduct its administration of government in an open and public manner. The world's press and nonpartisan human rights organizations must be allowed full access to Punjab, Kashmir and other regions of India.

By declining to open these areas to responsible scrutiny, the Government of India further substantiates the widespread reports of government violence and government abuses. By showing good faith and allowing press and human rights organizations access, India could calm fears and reduce speculations, exaggerations and distortions. Therefore, I call upon the Government of India to open all areas of the country to the world's press and human rights organizations.

CONGRATULATIONS TO REED HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate the team from Reed High School in Sparks, NV, for finishing among the top 10 finalists in this year's National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

The members of this outstanding team from my district included Michael Armitage, Kimberly Arnett, David Bernardi, Ralph Cinfio, Brenda Degen, Jason Dunphy, Genevieve Gaustad, Steve Gill, Jenny Harcourt, Joella Harlan, Todd Hudson, Brian Irvine, Kevin Johnson, Kris Jussila, Wendy Krajewski, Michelle Ludwig, Mark Mendenhall, Allison Miller, Tricia Nelson, Adam Pearl, Nicole Pereos, Andrea Rivas, Tamaron Smith, Stephanie Trow,

Robert Trowe, and Kim Zimmerman. Their sponsoring teacher was Denton Gehr, and the district coordinator was Judy Simpson.

I am very proud of the Reed High School team for doing such a fine job in a very tough competition. Students are expected to become real experts on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and are questioned by some of the leading constitutional authorities in the country during their final rounds.

These days, we read so much about voter apathy and lack of interest in the political process. Yet more than 2 million students participated in the program during the past year, and more than 33,000 teachers were willing to take extra time beyond their required curriculum to implement the bicentennial competition in their schools.

These outstanding young people and their teachers provide an inspiring example to their peers, indeed, to us all.

KOONTSES TO RETIRE AFTER 71 YEARS AT ERSKINE

HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two very distinguished educators, Dr. and Mrs. J. Calvin Koonts.

The Koontses are retiring at the close of this academic year after a combined 71 years of service on the faculty of Erskine College in Due West, SC.

Now a professor of education, Dr. Koonts joined the Erskine faculty in 1949 and is currently senior faculty member. He headed the school's department of education until 1987. Under his leadership, the Erskine teacher education program received an Excellence in Teacher Education Award in 1966 from the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. He is a former member of the South Carolina Board of Education and has authored several books of poetry.

His wife—Cortlandt—came to Due West in 1951 and she has three decades of service in Erskine's department of music. She has written reviews for The American Music Teacher, the official journal of the Music Teachers National Association. Now a professor of music, Mrs. Koonts is a highly acclaimed concert organist and pianist. In that capacity, she traveled to Eastern Europe to study an organ played by Bach to prepare for a special concert in honor of the composer's tricentennial birthday celebration in 1985.

I join the Koontses' family, many friends, and colleagues in wishing them a happy and healthy retirement. Their seven decades of service to Erskine is an impressive achievement. Beyond that, the couple's numerous academic and musical contributions will not be soon forgotten by any of us who have had the pleasure of knowing them.